The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Conclusion of the Arguments in the Bonaparte Trial.

Passage of the Irish Land Bill by the House of Commons.

The Irish Church Investing in American Securities.

Extensive Conflagration in Comptah, British India.

Death of Pierre Soule at New-Orleans.

EUROPE.

The Bonaparte Trial—A Verdict Probable Today—The British Parliament—The Irish Land Bill Passed the Commons—Quiet Restored in Italy.

PARIS, March 26.—The Procureur-General made his argument in the High Court at Tours today. He opened his discourse with an energetic denunciation of the political party to which VICTOR NOIR belonged. He made frequent references to the *Marseillaise*, a journal, he said, full of blame. Nearly all the evidence of the prosecution was set aside by the Procureur who, however, demands the condemnation of the Prince, because the shooting was not done in self-defense. The Prince was much excited during the delivery of this argument. Messieurs LEROUX and DEMAUGE, the counsel for the defense, both denounced the *Marseillaise*. The Court will meet again at noon to-morrow, when the verdict is expected.

LONDON, March 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. BARRY, member from Cork County, moved an amendment to the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, requiring one warning to seditious journals. This was adopted. An amendment limiting the operation of the act to March, 1871, was rejected. Several amendments were offered to the Irish Land bill, which were generally adopted. The bill then passed, and the House adjourned.

FLORENCE, March 26.—The latest advices from Pavia report that the rioters have been dispersed. Tumults had occurred at Bologna, but tranquillity has been restored there also.

Another Comment on the Tours Court—The Press—Mill on Education—General English News—The Irish Church Fund.

LONDON, March 26.—English correspondents at the High Court at Tours comment, with singular unanimity, on the subserviency of the Court to the Emperor's supposed sympathy with Prince BONAPARTE....The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the Irish Police bill, remarks that while that measure reduces penalties, it makes them summary and certain....The *Times*, in controverting the arguments of President GRANT, deprecates the injury done to American commerce by the rebel cruisers....The *Spectator* ridicules President GRANT's desire to construct a mercantile navy with Federal funds....JOHN STUART MILL has written a communication on the Education bill, wherein he objects to the measure chiefly because it requires religion to be taught to the minority at the expense of all....Experts find no promise of an interesting boat-race in the present practice of the two University crews....The new Peruvian guano loan will be introduced on the market in a few days....The political news today is meager and unimportant....The weather has been very stormy for the past day or two. Several inches of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing fast. The telegraph service is consequently deranged in some directions.

DUBLIN, March 26.—The Irish Church Convention, in session here, after a warm debate, decided to invest a portion of their funds in American and other foreign securities.

INDIA.

Destructive Conflagration in Comptah—Two Hundred Houses Burned.

LONDON, March 26.—A telegram from Bombay reports a terrible conflagration in the town of Comptah, near Nugpoor, in the Presidency of Bengal. Over 200 houses and 2,500 bales of cotton were destroyed. The loss is immense.

CUBA.

Execution of Three Brothers at Matanzas—Engagement near Las Tunas.

HAVANA, March 26.—At Matanzas, yesterday, three brothers named RIVERO and a man named GARCIA, who were accused and tried for furnishing supplies to the Arredondos band, were executed....A severe engagement has occurred between the troops and the insurgents near Las Tunas. No particulars are at hand....The steamship *Yazoo* sailed for Philadelphia this morning.

THE WEST.

The Des Moines Riots—More Trouble Apprehended—The Cincinnati Democrats—Two Men Killed in Cleveland—A Female Lawyer in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 26.—A special dispatch from Keokuk says the Sheriff returned last evening with thirty-seven more of the ringleaders of the riots at the Government works at Des Moines Rapids. All were lodged in jail. The strikers still refuse to work, and swear death and destruction to those who do. It is feared that the canal embankments will be cut.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26.—The Democratic City Convention assembled this morning at Arbeiter Hall and nominated the following ticket: For Clerk of Police Court, LARKIN MCHUGH; Street Commissioner, THEODORE CHAMBERS; Trustee of the Water Works, H. A. BOWMAN; Director of the City Infirmary, M. L. ZECHTENDAHAL. The Convention adopted resolutions similar to those adopted by the Republican Convention, favoring an extension of the city limits, but not without much opposition....JOHN DORAN, late of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, has purchased the interest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Judge DWYER in the Dayton *Ledger*, and will become the leading editor of that paper.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—An employe of a Railroad Company named ROBERT COUCH, and a farmer named ALEXANDER MOORE, were instantly killed and horribly mangled by a locomotive in this city last night. They stepped from one track to another to avoid a passing freight train, and the night being dark the engine was not observed.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Miss. L. BARKALOW, of Brooklyn, N. Y., student at the St. Louis Law School, passed a very severe examination yesterday before Judge KNIGHT, of the Circuit Court, and was admitted to practice.

The Red River Revolt—Reported Execution of a Prisoner.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A letter from Pembina, dated March 7, gives the particulars of the execution of a Canadian named SCOTT, who was captured with BOULTON's party, about midwinter. Bishop TACHE had arrived at the Red River settlement, and all was quiet there.

WASHINGTON.

Vagaries of Mr. Butler's Newspaper Committee—A Curious Subject for Investigation—The Western Ports of Entry—The Tennessee Request for Military Aid—Mr. Sprague on the Shipping Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The newspaper inquisition has taken a new turn. The second branch of the subject was taken up yesterday by the Committee, and there is much mystery about the developments thus far. Mr. JNO. T. DEWEESE, ex-member of Congress, who was convicted of having sold a cadetship and resigned to escape expulsion, was examined yesterday and today. Mr. B. P. SNYDER, Secretary and Manager of the Safe Deposit Company, was also called. Those who rent private safes in that institution are in a state of wonderment and some anxiety at this proceeding. Many people are in the habit of depositing their valuables there, and they don't want a schedule of them presented to Congress and the country. Subsequently Mr. SHAW, of the *Commercial Advertiser* was recalled and examined at length, evidently on some unpleasant subject, as he is exceedingly reticent. Mr. E. P. BROOKS was also called, and gave some exceedingly racy and interesting testimony, on which the ban of secresy rests at present. It is rumored that it relates to Cuban operations here. BROOKS has been one of their shrewdest and ablest managers here, and probably knows a great many things which some people would prefer not to have made public.

WESTERN PORTS OF ENTRY.

The Council of the National Board of Trade, which has been in session in Baltimore for some days past, has resolved itself into a committee to visit this city in reference to the Western Port of Entry bill. Several of the members arrived here this evening, and will endeavor to obtain a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce next week, that body having the measure in charge. They intend to urge the passage of the bill, but will advocate a few amendments, allowing merchandise to be transported with as few delays and embarrassments as possible.

TENNESSEE AND MILITARY AID.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House was in session this morning, and heard Mr. FLETCHER, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in favor of sending troops to that State. Another witness was also examined whose testimony went to show that there was no necessity for sending troops there whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Judiciary Committee continued the examination in the case of MCGARRAHAN, which has been opened up *ab initio*. The Subcommittee on Commerce had a session lasting two or three hours, on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which they will be ready to report in about two weeks. Mr. SPRAGUE intends in a few days to give his views on the subject of the decline of American commerce. It is announced that he will take the ground that American builders can successfully compete with the English trade in that branch as soon as the rate of interest on money is reduced, a result which Mr. SPRAGUE proposes to bring about by some patented plan of his own.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today, amount to $539,700.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York...	$200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston.......	100,000
To national banks and others..........	154,933
The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulating notes...	342,392,650
And for public deposit..........	17,139,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week..........	289,400
Total amount burned..........	21,566,794
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week..........	287,840
Total amount issued therefor..........	21,349,000
Balance due for mutilated notes..........	21.,794
Bank circulation outstanding at this date...	299,614,224
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week..........	487,159

PERSONAL.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS has resumed his official duties at the Internal Revenue office in this city....A large number of visitors, including a number of Senators and Representatives, had interviews with the President today.

THE SOUTH.

Death of Hon. Pierre Soule—The New City Government of New-Orleans—The Officers and their Duties.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26—Midnight.—Hon. PIERRE SOULE died today at the age of sixty-nine....The following nominations were made under the new city charter: Mayor, J. H. OGLESBY; Administrator of Finance, JOHN S. WALTAR; Administrator of Accounts, ALFRED SHARS; Administrator of Commerce, S. C. EMLY; Administrator of Water-works and Public Buildings, BERNARD SOULIE, (colored;) Assessments, LOUIS F. DELASSIZE, (colored;) Administrator of Police, E. W. PIERCE; Administrator of Improvements, J. R. WEST. The Mayor and seven Administrators will compose the Council, with the legislative powers conferred upon the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen by the old charter. The organization of these various departments is left to the Council, which also has power to elect a Secretary, City Attorney, City Surveyor and six Recorders, one for each district. Four of the Administrators were recommended by the Electoral Jury of citizens, and Mr. OGLESBY was a member of the jury.

The New Constitution of Tennessee—A Republican Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—In the vote given today on the new Constitution and for the county officers the Republicans carry the day after a hard fight. They have elected every county officer but Trustee, and vote the county against the new Constitution. Some majorities will reach 1,000.

The Troubles in the Utica Common Council—Meeting of the Midland Railway Stock-Holders.

UTICA, N. Y., March 26.—At 12½ this morning Deputy Sheriff DONALDSON served a Recorder's writ on the besieging Police at the Mansion-house. At 1:10 the ten Aldermen from the Mansion-house went to the City Hall. Mayor MCQUADE called them to order, and Mr. NYE moved to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of 10 to 8. There was no bodily violence during the night....A large and enthusiastic meeting of the stock-holders of the Midland Railroad was held at Oneida today. The old officers were reelected. About five million dollars of stock was represented. Strong resolutions in favor of State aid were adopted.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, March 26.—The bar-room fight in South Boston on Wednesday night has resulted in the death of JOHN HANLEY, and the arrest of JOHN GILIFEATHER, for stabbing him with a steel scraper.

MONTREAL, March 26.—It is decided that Prince ARTHUR is to visit California by the Pacific Railroad in the latter part of April. He will then return to Montreal, and leave in a troop-ship with his brigade for England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—On Monday the steam fire-engines "Good Intent" and "Resolution" will contest for superiority for a stake of $1,000 a side. The "Resolution" was built in Boston, and the "Good Intent" in Philadelphia.

CHESTER, Penn., March 26.—The new steam collier, built by RENNEY & Co. for the Reading Railroad Company, was launched today. She is of the same dimensions as the *Achilles*, now on her first trip to Boston with 1,000 tons of coal. Two other boats of the same capacity are building at Wilmington and Chester for the same Company.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALASKA.

The steamer *Alaska* arrived this morning from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 17th inst. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$12,664	James Brooks.......	$2,000
Ribon & Munos.....	8,279	F. Probst...........	1,278
J. Steinkopff.........	4,600		
Total..........			$28,221

The Canal Treaty in the Colombian Congress—Fresh Route and a New Expedition—Progress of the "Nipsic" Party—Revolutionary Conspiracy—Washington's Birthday in Panama and Aspinwall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 17, 1870.

By the arrival of the French steamer *Floride* at Aspinwall, (Colon,) from Santa Martha, I am in receipt of news from Bogota to the 5th ultimo. Through a private source I learn that the Canal treaty was under consideration by Congress, and that it would be ratified by a large majority, although some opposition was expected during the course of the debates on the subject. Señor BRANSLEY, bearer of dispatches from the United States Legation at Bogota, arrived by the *Floride* en route for Washington. He reports that there is a very good feeling existing in the Federal Congress of Colombia in favor of the Canal treaty.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. HEINE, of the United States, arrived at Colon on the 1st inst. I understand that he has for some time been connected with the United States Legation in France, and is now absent on leave granted by the Department of State at Washington. He comes on an important mission connected with the establishment of a route for the interoceanic canal. It is understood that he once crossed the Darien from ocean to ocean, and that he knows every foot of the route over which he now proposes to go; but where that route is no one can yet tell. The General chartered a small yacht called the *Maria*, of seven tons burden, and after procuring a complete outfit, including many presents for the Indians, he set sail from Aspinwall (Colon) on the morning of the 2d of March. No one accompanies him, except a crew of three negroes. After paying his respects to Commander SELFRIDGE, at Caledonia Bay, he will proceed on his journey across, passing up a large river to the summit (which, he says, is less than two hundred feet above tide-water). He proposes to transport his yacht across to another large river, which is but a short distance, and then to sail down the river, reaching Panama by the 15th or 16th inst. There are said to be fine bays at the mouths of both rivers. This route is undoubtedly (if it exists) the same one described by the late Capt. HUGG, in a document now in possession of M. ARRIVET, the French Consul, and to which a former letter of mine referred.

The schooner *Diannah* has just arrived, 10 A. M., from Caledonia Bay. She does not bring any official dispatches from the commander of the Darien Expedition, as the *Nipsic* left Caledonia Bay on the 7th inst. for Carthagena, expecting to reach here on or before this date, but up to the hour of my writing (9 P. M.) nothing has been heard of her.

I have received the following interesting items by the *Diannah*, which is the only—as far as I am able to learn—reliable information yet received from the expedition:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP GUARD,
CALEDONIA BAY,
ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, March 13, 1870.

The Telegraph Corps have established a camp on "Nipsic Point," where they have opened a main office and put up instruments and batteries, and have cut out a road about three-fourths of a mile long, (in order to reach the surveyors' road,) and built about half a mile of line. They will commence to-morrow morning and extend their line up to the surveyors' camp, and thence onward to the Pacific as fast as the surveyors move, unless the plan of operation should be changed when the *Nipsic* returns from Carthagena; that is scarcely probable, however. The surveyors are hard at work, and have succeeded in securing a fine map of the topography of the country almost the entire length of the bay, running back to the base of the mountains, and in some instances running up the mountains to a height of 380 and 400 feet. The work of surveying the bay is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. In fact, all branches of the expedition are hard at work, and doing their level best to find the object for which the expedition was sent here.

There has been no sickness among the officers or men, and everybody is enthusiastic. Some of the men have been poisoned in the eyes and on the face and hands by the sap of the mansanillo tree, but nothing serious has resulted from it; in fact, I believe they are all entirely well now and on duty.

We have found great quantities of valuable timber in the forests here, such as mahogany, logwood, &c.; also, the greatest quantity of India-rubber and other valuable gum-trees; also innumerable banana, plantain and cocoa plantations, and some patches of sugar-cane. The cane is the finest I ever saw in any of our Southern States. It grows longer, larger, and contains much more juice. It is of the yellow species.

We have seen no wild animals, only a few large snakes, but plenty of scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas. One or two monkeys have been seen, but none killed. The Indians visit the various camps almost daily, and are very friendly.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY.

I have to record another attempt at revolution in Panama, of which EDUARDO GUARDIA, Señor CHIARI, Mr. RUSSELL, J. G. LEWIS, of Panama City, and Señor J. N. VEGERANO, of Sona, are the instigators. The four former have already been arrested. The latter escaped to Sona immediately on learning that the President had discovered their plot, which was to incite the Pichincha Battalion to seize upon their superior officers, and to secure the person of the President on the night of the 19th ultimo, dead or alive. Capt. MEDINA, of the Pichincha Battalion, was offered ten thousand dollars, to be paid on the night of the movement, and fifteen thousand dollars on the following morning, should the plot succeed; but Capt. MEDINA remained loyal to his Government, and communicated information to the President of the plot. Don EDUARDO GUARDIA was to have been placed in the Presidential chair, and Señor JOSE DE OBALDIA to have been made Secretary of State. The realization of their scheme was thus prevented, and without bloodshed.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The 22d of February, the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birth-day was observed with due honor by all Americans, both in Panama and Aspinwall, and foreign Consuls hoisted their flags as a tribute of respect. The shipping was handsomely decorated, and from every mast-head of the *Tuscarora* floated the Star-spangled Banner. At 12 M. a national salute was fired by order of Commander QUEEN.

Death of a German Journalist.

Mr. CONRAD HOLLINGER, editor and proprietor of the Newark *Volksman*, died of dropsy yesterday morning, at the age of fifty years. He took part in the revolutionary agitation in Baden, his native city, in 1848, and was incarcerated for four months. He afterward removed to Switzerland, where he published a paper in the interest of the German revolutionists, for which he was expelled the country and came to America, where he was engaged on several newspapers till 1856, when he started the *Volksman*. He leaves a widow and seven children.

An Ex-Policeman on the War-Path—He Brings up in a Police Court.

WILLIAM F. MOREY was dismissed from the Police Department a few days since for drunkenness, and has been drinking to excess since. On Friday he became frantic, and rushed through the streets knocking down gentlemen and ladies. At last he went into Reed's Hotel, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, where he violently assaulted the bar-tender, JOHN SWEENY, and bit his hand severely. Officer TIERNEY of the Thirtieth Precinct came to the rescue, but was quickly knocked down by MOREY, who then commenced gnawing one of his fingers. He was interrupted in this amusement, and was with difficulty taken to the Station-house. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice MCQUADE and held to answer a charge of assault and battery.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

The Trial of Buckhout Continued—Evidence Against the Accused.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the trial of ISAAC V. W. BUCKHOUT was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County. The first witness called was WM. AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL. He testified: I live in the town of Mount Pleasant; have known BUCKHOUT twenty years; went to BUCKHOUT'S on New-year's; saw BUCKHOUT in the kitchen; he came in after I did and went to the cellar for cider; I told him to sit down until I drank; he did so; he poured out half a glass and drank; then we talked fifteen or twenty minutes; Mr. WEEKS' boys then came in and we talked and laughed together; I heard a report of a gun in the Hollow; BUCKHOUT went out and I followed; he was on the steps; I think he said that some one was shooting at a mark in the Hollow; I did not see anything in his deportment strange or unusual.

Cross-examined—This was about eleven o'clock; he did not say what he went out for; he left us all in the house; I remained a minute before going out; I asked for a chew of tobacco; he brought me out a paper and told me to keep it for my New-year's; he bid me good-by when I left; Mrs. BUCKHOUT did not make any remark which caused me to look carefully upon BUCKHOUT with reference to his condition; had not heard from any source that the conduct of the prisoner was strange; I do not know to whom I stated shortly after that Mrs. BUCKHOUT said that her husband was acting strangely and needed to be watched; Mrs. BUCKHOUT said this on New-year's morning.

Mrs. REBECCA WEEKS was next sworn, and testified; I live in Sleepy Hollow, near BUCKHOUT'S; I was at home on New-year's; I heard the report of a gun that day; I saw Mrs. YERKS running across BUCKHOUT'S fields toward Mr. CREAMER'S, below our house; I went up to the house about twelve o'clock; AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL ran up with me; I found my husband and JOHN CAMPBELL; I went into the house, and saw Mrs. BUCKHOUT lying on the floor of the kitchen near a bag of meal; I saw Mr. ALFRED RENDALL sitting in a chair dead in the sitting-room; I saw CHARLES RENDALL on the sofa; he was crying for help; was there when the doctor came; Mrs. BUCKHOUT was struggling; she lived about twenty minutes; there were two large cuts on her head; I saw Mr. RENDALL'S wound; did not examine it.

Dr. JAMES. W. SCRIBNER was sworn and said: I live in Tarrytown and am a physician; I have known prisoner eight or ten years; was called to his house on the 1st of January; a messenger came for me at twelve o'clock; on entering the house I saw Mrs. BUCKHOUT lying on the floor dead; I went into the sitting-room and found Mr. ALFRED RENDALL in a chair dead; I also saw CHAS. RENDALL on the sofa; he was calling for help; I sent him home on a litter. [Here the witness described minutely the wounds which the several parties had received.] The shot found was No. 4 in size.

After the testimony of the last witness had been given, the District-Attorney arose and stated that with the doctor's testimony the case for the people rested. He reserved the right, however, to introduce rebutting testimony, if necessary.

Justice TAPPAN then inquired if the defense had decided who should lead.

Mr. LARKIN replied that they had not. Mr. JENKS, he said, was almost entirely ignorant of the case, and he craved the indulgence of the Court for a postponement until Wednesday of next week. The labors of the week had been very arduous, and, as it was Saturday, he felt that all should have a rest. He said he understood that the prosecution would make no objection. He would assure the Court that it was intended, if a postponement was granted, to make the line of defense short and quick. After a short consultation the Court declined to consent to so long a postponement, and decided to adjourn until 10½ o'clock on Monday morning.

It is probable that Tuesday will be a *dies non*, as the town-meeting takes place on that day.

THE CASE OF KOOP.

The Prisoner Transferred to the Custody of the Marshal.

EMIL J. C. KOOP, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District, was returned by the Warden of Ludlow-street Jail before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the District Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. A. H. PURDY, Assistant United States Attorney, appeared for the prisoner, and moved for an order transferring him to the custody of the United States Marshal. Mr. WINSLOW, counsel for the complainants in the case, opposed the motion, claiming that the suit brought against KOOP for trespassing on the premises of TRACY & SON was a proper one for trial in a State Court.

Mr. PURDY cited the case of DENNESTOUN et al. *vs.* DRAPER, in the 8th Blatchford's Reports, page 336, and argued that this gave the Court entire jurisdiction, and that the Court could not be interfered with by any State Court.

He stated that the Government would protect its officers in the discharge of their duties in every possible manner, and that parties would find it of little avail to bring vexatious suits against officers of the revenue.

The Court granted the motion and allowed the prisoner to be transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The Fishmongers to be Investigated.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the State Assembly, comprising Messrs. NACHTMAN, DECKER, CLARKE, CAVANAGH and BERGEN, having been charged with the investigation of certain allegations made against the Fishmongers' Association, a regularly-incorporated organization, met at Fishmongers' Hall, over the market, yesterday, and formally organized, after which they adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The charges against the Association were not specified, so the Board of Directors are, as yet, ignorant of the object of the investigation, though they avow their willingness to meet them, whatever they may be.

The Rebel Hosts—Correction of a Misstatement.

The statement recently put forth by a distinguished Southern historical writer, to the effect that at no time did the Confederate States have more than 200,000 men actually in the field, calls for a correction. The following table is an exact copy of the one used by the Military Committee of the rebel Senate in the early part of the year 1862 in the preparation of their plans, of which it forms the basis:

STATES.	Total Population..........	White males between 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms..........	Disciplined troops in field March 1, not counting those newly-raised and in camps of instruction.	Additional troops now being raised and in camps of instruction, to be in the field by May 1.	Total number of troops from each State which will then be in the field..........
Alabama...	964,296	105,[illegible]	40,000	26,000	66,000
Arkansas...	435,427	64,[illegible]	28,000	16,000	44,000
Florida.....	140,439	15,947	6,000	3,000	9,000
Georgia.....	1,057,329	154,[illegible]	45,000	26,000	71,000
Kentucky..	1,115,713	144,[illegible]	20,000	8,000	28,000
Louisiana..	709,290	74,510	35,000	26,000	61,000
Maryland..	687,034	[illegible]	15,000	5,000	20,000
Mississippi.	791,395	70,120	38,000	21,000	59,000
Missouri...	1,182,317	148,[illegible]	35,000	5,000	40,000
N. Carolina	992,667	[illegible]	30,000	26,000	56,000
S. Carolina.	703,812	[illegible]	25,000	16,000	41,000
Tennessee..	1,109,841	145,[illegible]	40,000	10,000	50,000
Texas......	602,432	[illegible]	30,000	16,000	46,000
Virginia...	1,596,079	[illegible]	80,000	46,000	126,000
Total.....	12,091,072	507,760	467,000	250,000	717,000

The Slaughter of the Pigeons in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, March 26.

Accounts from the rural districts, confirmed by what can be seen in our own markets, prove this to be what in olden times they called a pigeon year. In other words, the woods and fields, in this and two or three adjoining counties, are filled with millions of the passenger pigeons. Twenty years ago it was no uncommon thing to see great flocks of these birds passing over, so thick, as, like the Persian arrows at Thermopylæ, to darken the sun; while thirty years ago, those great pigeon-roosts, covering miles of forest, with the birds breaking down the limbs of the trees with their crowded weight, were well known to our farmers. But as our woods have been cut down and thinned out, and the country settled up, the pigeons have been disappearing westward, though we still hear of their great flocks and roosts in Kentucky and Indiana. This year, however, they seem to have returned to us, in greater force, than at any time within the last twenty years. And though pigeons do not usually alight much in this region in the Spring, they are frequently seen, this Spring, settling on old corn and wheat fields, looking for subsistence to carry them to "pastures new."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS RHEIN AND SAXONIA.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen March 12 and Southampton March 15, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were those at hand by the *China*. The *Saxonia*, from Hamburg March 9 and Southampton March 12, also arrived here yesterday. The Captain of that steam-ship will accept our thanks for late Continental papers.

The *Français* states that information has reached it from Rome to the effect that Mgr. DE MERODE had had a fall in the Vatican and broken his leg.

According to *Le Gaulois* a marriage is arranged between the Archduke ALBERT of Austria and the daughter of the Ex-King of Hanover. The Emperor of Austria has at last given his consent, which he had for some time withheld.

An attack of congestion of the brain which suddenly fell on M. HEURTIER, President of Section in the Council of State, had proved fatal. The honorable gentleman never rallied and expired, aged fifty-eight.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles mentions a rumor that MARSHAL DE MCMAHON has sent in his resignation as Governor of Algeria, in consequence of the late vote in the Legislative Body.

The *Weekly Register* states the English Catholic Bishops, now all save two in Rome, met together at the English College in that city on the 28th ult., to consider the best steps to be taken with regard to Mr. FORSTER'S Education bill. The Archbishop presided, and the meeting continued discussing the measure for nearly three hours.

By reason of the yellow fever now prevailing at Rio Janeiro, the Spanish Minister of the Interior has ordered that ships coming from Brazil to Madrid shall be subject to a quarantine of ten days, and of fifteen in case of suspicious incidents during the passage.

Greece has just lost one of her most eminent servants and patriots, MICHEL SCHINAS, at the age of seventy. He was knocked down and killed in the streets of Athens by a fire-engine. During the war of independence he fought bravely on the side of his country. In 1834 he was appointed Minister of Justice, and afterward was several times Rector of the University. In 1849 he was sent to Munich as Diplomatic Representative, and in 1854 to Vienna in a similar capacity. He was the author of several erudite works, particularly a Franco-Greek dictionary.

The Roumain Government is taking measures to extend the sphere and importance of its international relations. Up to the present time it has been diplomatically represented only at Constantinople, Paris and Vienna. We now learn that it is on the point of sending a special agent to the Court of Berlin, with which Prince CHARLES is connected, as is known, by close ties of relationship.

The Island of Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, has been visited with a cholera epidemic. Of the scanty circle of Europeans, thirteen English and Americans have perished, while 30,000 of the native population have been swept away in the short period of six weeks. Caravans from the interior laden with the ivory, spices, &c.—which form the more valuable staples of the export trade—have been almost destroyed by the plague, the few survivors fleeing for their lives, and leaving the whole convoy of merchandise abandoned on the plain.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, the Emperor NAPOLEON has sent a General to King FRANCOIS D'ASSISE to express his deep displeasure at the dissension between the King and Queen ISABELLA. The Emperor trusts that an amicable understanding will be effected, in order to obviate the necessity of adopting such measures as would be required to maintain the dignity of French hospitality. Other journals say that the ex-royal pair have therefore consented to submit their matrimonial differences to the arbitration of a private tribunal, to consist of five barristers, two to be nominated by each party, and the fifth to be selected by the arbitrators themselves. MM. JULES FAVRE and SAURIER have been selected by the Queen, and MM. MATHIEU and FAURE by Don FRANCISCO.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Schlesische Zeitung*, referring to a report circulated by some journals, that Count DARU had expressed his surprise at Count DE BISMARCK'S having neglected to enumerate the Treaty of Prague among the obstacles which prevent the entrance of Baden into the North-German Confederation, makes the following observations: "Nothing whatever is known here in circles that are usually well informed on these matters about any such remarks having fallen from Count DARU. Besides, it is plain enough why Count DE BISMARCK, in his discourse of 24th February, made no mention of the treaty of Prague. The Royal speech sufficiently proves that the treaty of Prague is not regarded by the Federal Presidency as opposed to the further unification of Germany, and even had it left this point untouched, the direction of the policy of Prussia in the last three years is evidence enough of the same fact."

In the English House of Commons, March 13, Mr. BENTINCK asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would state the result of the communications addressed to the Spanish Government with reference to the alleged seizure of the American brig *Mary Lowell* by a Spanish ship-of-war in British waters on the 15th of March, 1869, and lay upon the table copies of the correspondence which had taken place upon the subject. Mr. OTWAY said the *Mary Lowell* was captured by a Spanish frigate on the 15th of March, and representations were made to her Majesty's Government that the capture had taken place in British waters. In consequence, some communications were addressed by the Foreign Office to the Spanish Government, and the Spanish authorities in their reply denied that the capture had taken place in British waters, and she had been condemned as a prize taken on the high seas. Her Majesty's Government thought it due to the Government of the United States, as well as to themselves, that the circumstances of the capture should be thoroughly sifted by some competent officer, and accordingly the Admiralty sent out a gentleman, whose report had been received. After careful consideration they were advised that the act of submission of the *Mary Lowell* took place on the high seas, and consequently they would not be justified in demanding the restitution of the vessel. The correspondence on the subject, however, was not yet complete.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The New Arrangement—Sentiment in Russia in Relation to the Minister's Decease—Movements of Mr. Burlingame's Family.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 14, 1870.

I received a letter this morning from St. Petersburg giving me some interesting particulars regarding the Chinese Legation. Contrary to the assertions put forth by the English and French journals, the Chinese Ministers associated with Mr. BURLINGAME take the direction of affairs, Mr. MCLEARY BROWN simply continuing to act as Secretary. The reply from Pekin may possibly change these arrangements, but I doubt it. Mr. BROWN is too young, and has not sufficient diplomatic experience or prestige to suit the requirements of Chinese official punctiliousness. Besides, he is a subject of Great Britain, an objection which weighs strongly against his appointment as Mr. BURLINGAME'S successor. I do not believe the mission would have been decided upon, at least for many years to come, if an American of the requisite experience and capacity had not been found ready to undertake the direction of it. The Chinese Government has had too much annoyance from English and French intervention in its affairs to be willing to trust so great a responsibility to a representative chosen from either nation. The ratification of its treaty with the United States Government renders, moreover, the task of the mission, as regards the European Powers, comparatively easy. Its work is more than half accomplished, for no European Government will expect more, or be content with less, than has been conceded to the United States. All things considered, therefore, I think the non-appointment of Mr. BROWN to the direction of the mission a fortunate thing for the interests not merely of China itself, but of the world at large. The policy of England in regard to that Empire has been of so selfish and jealous a character that the other European Governments would see with regret, if not with alarm, an English subject placed at the head of the mission.

It will be gratifying to the people of the United States to learn that the feeling in Russia in regard to the loss sustained in the person of our late distinguished countryman, Mr. BURLINGAME, is almost as wide-spread and keen as it is on the other side of the Atlantic. It is surprising how closely the Russians associate themselves with American ideas and interests. There is not a more democratic nation under the sun than that which is supposed to be the most contentedly slavish people of Europe. In France the Press does not exercise as much influence with the Government as it does in Russia at the present time. It suffices for one journal, the principal Moscow paper, to set its face against any measure of the Administration, to cause either its modification or abandonment.

Immediately after he received the news of Mr. BURLINGAME'S death the Emperor sent a message of condolence to Mrs. BURLINGAME, and before she left for Gotha, where her daughter is at school, His Majesty called upon her to bid her farewell, as did also Prince GORTCHAKOFF. The Queen of Prussia and the Crown Prince telegraphed to her a message expressive of their sympathy for her loss, and of their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. BURLINGAME to the interests of civilization and progress.

Mrs. BURLINGAME is expected in Paris from Gotha in a few days, and will remain here until the departure of her husband's remains by the Hamburg steamer next month. The Chinese Embassy will leave St. Petersburg in about three weeks for Brussels, and after a brief stay there will return to Paris.

THE FATAL DUEL.

Preliminaries and Incidents of the Encounter Between Don Enrique of Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier—The After Events.

From Le Gaulois, March 15.

On the 7th of March Don ENRIQUE DE BOURBON, after having written several pamphlets in which the Duke DE MONTPENSIER was the object of unsparing attack, published in the Madrid journals an article in which the claims of the Duke to the throne of Spain were severely criticized. When this article appeared the Duke DE MONTPENSIER was in Madrid. He felt it to be impossible, notwithstanding the advice that was given to him, to allow such outrageous insults to pass unnoticed. The preliminaries were all gone through, and finally a meeting was fixed for Saturday last. The duel was fought in the open country, in a field about 200 metres distant from the little town of Alcorcon, which is siuate about eight kilometres from Madrid. We are well acquainted with this part of the environs of Madrid. It presents a most dreary aspect—a perfectly barren plain, where not a tree, not a house, not a blade of grass, especially at this season, is to be seen. The eye can perceive nothing but interminable fields, sown with barley or wheat, and to which the arid nature of the soil imparts a dusty hue. The town or village of Alcorcon is like all the other *aldeas* of Old Castile and La Mancha—a group of some fifty houses built of earth, burnt by the sun, the surface of which crumbles away at the first gust of wind or the first shower of rain. The church is the only stone edifice in the place. The inn where combatants refresh themselves when these meetings are arranged for Alcorcon, (which is frequently selected as a site for duels,) and whither the wounded are conveyed when their injuries are too severe to allow of their immediate return to Madrid, is little more than a mud-hovel like the others. It was there that the body of Don ENRIQUE was taken after the duel. On the morning of the 12th the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, accompanied by Lieut.-Gens. CORDOVA and ALAMINOS—the first Director-General of Infantry, and the other Chief of the Division in garrison at Madrid—his seconds, repaired to Alcorcon in a landau. A surgeon accompanied them. Don ENRIQUE DE BOURBON, on his part, was accompanied by two Republicans—Señors SANTA MARIA and ORTIZ, the latter Deputy for Seville—and a surgeon, Señor RUBICO. According to the arrangements previously agreed upon, the adversaries were to place themselves at first ten metres apart, and were to draw nearer to each other one metre after each fire, until one of them should be placed *hors de combat*. It was decided by lot which of them should fire first. Chance favored Don ENRIQUE, who fired at ten metres distance without hitting the Duke. The latter replied with a like result. The distance between them was diminished to nine metres. Shots were exchanged in this position, but neither combatant was struck. They were then placed within eight metres. Don ENRIQUE each time fired first, and this time his ball grazed the Duke's clothing. The latter fired in his turn, and his adversary fell dead without uttering a cry. He was dead. The Duke DE MONTPENSIER, seriously affected by the events of the duel and its catastrophe, then lost the *sangfroid* which he had displayed during the encounter, and his condition became such that the surgeon was twice obliged to bleed him. The news reached Paris on Saturday evening; and we now proceed to describe what has occurred here. As soon as the news of the death of his brother reached Don FRANCISCO D'ASSISES that Prince sent to his nephew, the son of Prince ENRIQUE, who is on duty in the garrison of Madrid, the following dispatch:

PARIS, 5, Evening.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: You know how much I feel the misfortune with which we have been visited. If it can afford any consolation, know that from this time you will find in me the paternal affection which you have lost, and which I desire to replace.

FRANCISCO D'ASSISSES.

The young Duke replied:

MY DEAR UNCLE: I am in desolation. I know not what to do. Advise. ENRIQUE DE BORBON.

The King, Don FRANCISCO, replied to this appeal, so touching in its simplicity:

PARIS.

Perform your duty. Attend the funeral, and then come at once to Paris. My arms are open to you.

Don FRANCISCO sent for the daughters of his deceased brother from the school where they were residing, and by degrees broke to them the mournful intelligence of their father's death. The funeral of Prince ENRIQUE occurred on Sunday, and provoked no manifestation in Madrid."

The Letter which Caused the Meeting.

The following is a translation of the letter from the late DON HENRY of Bourbon which was the cause of the duel. The letter appeared in the *Epoca* of March 10:

To the Montpensierists:

It is due to my honor to break silence when the report has been put into circulation, since the arrival of the Duke of MONTPENSIER at Madrid, that I am dastardized, or in submissive relations with him, as if he were a conquering hero who is to bind all men behind his chariot.

The report is as malevolently calumnious and as iniquitous as the report which makes the crowning of ANTONIO I. by the distinguished Gen. PRIM, depend on a deposit of millions as payment of the service.

Of the illustrious President of the Council of Ministers it is not necessary to proclaim what, to his honor, nobody is ignorant of, and what is proved by his decisive words, which I also should not be obliged to repeat, if there were not a Montpensierist interest concerned in forgetting them: "First, That I am, and shall be while I live, the most decided political enemy of the French Duke; second, that there is no motive, difficulty, intrigue, or violence which can weaken the profound contempt which his person inspires me with—a most just feeling, which, on account of his political buffoonery, every man of worth experiences in general, and every good Spaniard in particular."

It matters not to me how I provoke the anger and underhand vindictive designs of those who have degraded themselves by kissing, while they weigh it, Montpensierist money.

I, an emigrant and laborer for Liberalism at Paris in the time of NARVAEZ and GONZALES BRAVO, speak respecting the Montpensier question with knowledge.

This Prince, as crafty as his Jesuitical ancestors, whose infamous conduct is so clearly described in the history of France, would have been proclaimed King in the waters of Cadiz if an illustrious comrade of mine in the navy had not refused to stain his uniform by breaking discipline, and had not repelled with as much energy as dignity the greatest treason known to modern times.

Mercenaries say that MONTPENSIER is a perfect being, the iris of peace and god of goodness! Be it so; but whatever blood has been shed, and, perhaps, will be shed, before his complete disappearance, falls on this Pretender's head. A bad mode of lifting up a crown fallen to earth.

The liberalism of MONTPENSIER, instigated by the fever of making himself King, is so self-interested that the terrible lesson is deserved which is sometimes imposed by the justice of indignant nations.

I am a Spaniard, and I feel the noble sentiments of my country.

Whenever on shipboard I passed within sight of Gibraltar, I used to exclaim, 'When shall we be completely Spaniards?' And whenever I pass in front of the august monument of the 2d of May, I repeat, "When shall we be entirely Spaniards?'

In 1808, when my father instigated the rising of the valiant population of Madrid, the armed invasion against our country was the cause. Today it is the hypocritical, Jesuitical and suborning invasion of the Orleanists against our country—so wearied out, so disenchanted and so riddled with grapeshot by its Governments.

Happily the glorious shades of DAVIZ and VELARDE and of the martyrs of the Carral have not yet disappeared, and they still remain present to the heart of every good Spaniard.

MONTPENSIER represents the knot of the Orleanist conspiracy against the Emperor NAPOLEON III., a conspiracy into which certain Spaniards of rank have entered. Nevertheless, let these conspirators know that if the Imperial dynasty fell the Orleans family would not be the heirs, but ROCHEFORT; or, what is the same thing, the French Republic.

Let them know, also, that in Spain the illustrious ESPARTERO is the man of prestige and the object of national veneration, and by no means the inflated French pastry-cook!

ENRIQUE DE BORBON.

MARCH 7, 1870.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Latest News From the African Traveler.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that the following news concerning Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been communicated to the Press by the Government of India:

"The date of the latest news received from Dr. LIVINGSTONE is July 9, 1869, near Lake Bangiveolo. He reiterates his belief that he has found the sources of the Nile between 10° and 12° south, that is to say, nearly in the position which PTOLEMY assigned to them. The waters of the northern slope of the elevated plains which overlook the valley of Cazembe, are conveyed by a multitude of streams into the Chambeze. This river flows into Lake Bangiveolo, and under the name of Luapula unites it with Lake Moero. Again it changes its name after leaving this point, and becomes known as the Lualaba, as it runs on to Lake Ulenge. Into Lake Ulenge also flows the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, the northern slope of which is drained by the Chambeze. The combined waters of the Lufira and the Chambeze are said by some of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S native informants to enter Lake Tanganyika, and thence, under the different name of Loanda, to pass on to Lake Choambe, which he considers to be the same as Sir SAMUEL BAKER'S Albert Nyanza; others maintain that the Lufira finds its way by the west of Tanganyika to Lake Choame. These questions have still to be settled; and in this the interest of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S onward movements center. The lakes which Dr. LIVINGSTONE has seen are of considerable size, varying from five to ten days' march in length, and are overhung by high mountain slopes which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains which during the rainy season become so flooded that the caravans travel for days through water up to their knees, and with difficulty find high ground as a resting-place for the night. There are plenty of domestic cattle in the country, and an abundance of large game. The climate is declared to be healthy.

Fresh Perils.

Mr. R. I. MURCHISON writes as follows to the *Times*: "By a letter from Mr. KIRK, at Zanzibar," he says, "I regret to learn that an outbreak of cholera along the east coast of Africa, and extending for some distance into the interior, has for the present impeded the transmission of those supplies and porters to Dr. LIVINGSTONE which the Earl of CLARENDON had directed to be sent to him. While the loss of life had been fearful at Zanzibar and on the coast north and south of it, and has also extended inland to the Ugogo and Uniamezi, let us cherish the hope that the epidemic has not reached Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganyika, where the great traveler has been for some time stationed. In this case, though the consummation of his labors is necessarily delayed, he may, I trust, under the protection of Providence, escape from this new and unexpected visitation, as he has from all the previous perils which he has successively encountered."

The Election Fraud Cases—Motion of the the District-Attorney for Judgment—Sentence Deferred to Thursday Next.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, before Judge GILBERT and Assistant Justices VOORHEES and JOHNSON, District-Attorney MORRIS moved for judgment in the cases in which convictions had been returned for frauds at the late elections.

In the case of BARNEY MAHONEY, convicted of wilfully allowing the election returns of the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward to be lost, and so failing to lodge his returns within twenty-four hours as required by statute, Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON moved for an arrest of judgment. He contended that, as the statute required that the returns should be completed before being filed, and that as in this case completion was impossible, owing to the disappearance of the other canvasser, his client could not be condemned for an offense which did not really attach to him. He admitted that the drawing up of the indictments, considering their entirely imprecedented character, was highly creditable to the prosecution, but argued that in the present case the offense of his client was not properly defined, and that he had, therefore, a claim to be tried on a fresh indictment. The matter was argued at some length, Ex-Judge MOORE defending the completeness of the conviction, and pointing out that MAHONEY had been distinctly found guilty both of neglecting to sign and of failing to file his returns.

The Court reserved the point.

In the case of JAMES BUCKLEY and GEORGE BROWN, Mr. BRITTON recapitulated his reasons for putting in a plea of guilty. He again urged that the offense of these parties was a purely technical one, that, namely, of non-compliance with the statute, which provides that the canvass of votes shall be completed without delay, recess or adjournment. It was admitted that these votes had afterward been counted correctly, that no injury had been done to any one by the delay, and that no intention to defraud had ever existed.

District-Attorney MORRIS objected to its being understood that he had indicted any one for a purely technical offense. He maintained that a very obvious intention had existed in this case, either that votes of the district should be lost, or that they should be counted in private. It had been seen in MAHONEY'S case that the Police and the bystanders could examine into the progress of the canvass, and in this case the adjournment had been made to avoid inspection. The votes had at length been counted under a mandamus. Mr. BRITTON was proceeding to urge that the noise and confusion of the polling place was such as to render a proper count impossible, when Judge GILBERT directed that these facts should be submitted in the form of affidavits, when they would be fully considered. His Honor likewise intimated that the Court would take an hour's recess to deliberate before passing judgment. Before retiring, the clause of the statute covering these cases was read, which showed that the extreme punishment allowed was $500 fine and a year's imprisonment. Some conversation ensued as to the place of confinement. It appeared that no term of imprisonment beyond thirty-nine days could be passed in the Jail. Mr. BRITTON was of opinion that, considering the state of the Jail, a day was quite long enough for any one to be confined in it. Mr. MORRIS admitted the superior attractions of the Penitentiary, and suggested that the possession of workshops made it also more profitable to the county.

On returning to the Bench at 12 o'clock, Judge GILBERT announced that sentence in the election fraud cases would be deferred till Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

The Proceeds of the Hempstead Plains Purchase.

The Supervisor of the town of Hempstead has just made a statement of the receipt and disposal of the money received of Mr. A. T. STEWART for the Hempstead Plains. The sum received was $394,350, which, with interest accruing while the funds were in the hands of trust companies, amounts now to $399,119 92.

The money so received has been disposed of as follows:

Invested on bond and mortgage, on real estate, at 7 per cent. interest..........	$[illegible]
Paid town bills for services rendered in reference to selling the Plain lands, (these bills have been heretofore audited and published)..........	[illegible] 77
Now on deposit in the trust companies, at 4 per cent..........	[illegible]
The money now on hand is deposited as follows:	
In the Life Insurance and Trust Company..	$[illegible]
In the United States Trust......	[illegible]
Total..........	$[illegible]

Genealogical Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Mott Memorial Rooms, Dr. H. R. STILES in the Chair. A large number of letters were read from corresponding members throughout the country, amongst which were one from GARRETT SMITH, and one from a sister of the late ANSON BURLINGAME, which stated that most of the biographies of her brother were incorrect in many points, and that a true biography would soon be published. A paper entitled "A Biographical Sketch of the Life of CHANDLER R. GILMAN," was read by a member. After disposing of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONG.

There is an hour when beats our bosom lightly;
When Truth and Joy and Love our steps attend;
When in our sky Hope's radiant dawn glows brightly;
And Heaven's own roses fragrance earthward send.

There is an hour when noontide's sun is shining;
We bravely bear our arms beneath his heat;
Or wander on, bright Fancy's wreaths entwining,
Seeking the heart that our deep love may greet.

There is an hour at eve by river musing
On joys borne from us by life's silent wave,
When we can sigh, ourselves too late accusing,
Or weep remorseful o'er some loved one's grave.

There is an hour when cold night's shades are falling;
Welcome the night, the day has lost its charms;
When Joy and Hope and Love in vain recalling,
We unreluctant sleep in slumber's arms.

—*From "Coild's Whispers," by the Knight of Morar.*

THE SPLENDID STRANGER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," &C.

Thirty years ago there were still stage coaches between London and Lowminster; and in the early dusk of Spring and Autumn, in the misty darkness of Winter, and in the rosy western sunshine of Summertime, the music of the guard's horn and the rattle of the wheels used to sound cheerily in the sleepy rural street, where the upper stories of the quaint old houses projected over the narrow pavement, and where there were more steeply-sloping roofs, narrow-peaked gables and diamond-paned casements than in any other town in Midlandshire.

There was one particular miller who lived a very little way out of the town, at the end of a rustic lane behind the cathedral—a lane that was just broad enough for his wagons, but in which two vehicles could not pass each other without damage to one of the hedges. The cottage was one of the prettiest in the neighborhood of Lowminster, a low white building, with a good deal of ponderous timber about it painted black, and with roses and honeysuckle growing almost as high as the chimneys. There was a rustic porch covered with jasmine and clematis, and opening straight into the every-day sitting-room; and there were many long low diamond-paned casements, with broad ledges, on which were always jars of flowers. Close behind the cottage flowed a broad deep stream, quite a young river in its way, in which the great mill-wheel went slowly round with a creaking noise in the still Summer mornings. Further off in the meadows through which it took its winding way this stream was renowned for trout, and Mr. Baxter was in the habit of letting a parlor and bedroom occasionally to any gentlemanly angler that came that way. The house was too large for the requirements of John Baxter and his two daughters, and the miller was not rich enough to be indifferent to any small profit that might be made in this manner.

One midsummer morning, full thirty years ago, a gentleman came to the cottage with his rod upon his shoulder, and asked to see the rooms that were to let. It was a sultry, drowsy kind of morning, and he found Mary Baxter, the miller's younger daughter, leaning over the rustic wooden gate, looking dreamily out across the meadows with her pretty blue eyes.

She looked up with a bright, startled glance, as the stranger approached, and he thought he had never seen a fairer face.

"This is Mr. Baxter's house, I believe?" he said.

"Yes, Sir; my father's name is Baxter. Did you please to want him?"

"The people at the coach-office told me that I could get lodgings here. I have come to Lowminster for a few weeks' fishing and change of air; rather more for the sake of the country air than the sport, in fact, as I have been very ill.

Mary Baxter glanced at him with a gentle, sympathizing look, as she offered to show him the rooms. He was very handsome—the handsomest man she had ever seen; but there was a haggard, worn look about his face, and his black eyes had a melancholy look, Mary thought, as of a man with whom life had gone wrong. He was not in his first youth—was about five-and-thirty, perhaps—and he had a kind of weary air, as if he had outlived all the pleasures and hopes of youth, and had nothing to expect in the future.

"Yes, the rooms will do very well," he said, carelessly, and then asked the terms in so indifferent a tone that Mary fancied money could be of no importance to him.

He agreed to pay the price she named without the faintest objection, and then walked listlessly round the garden with Mary and looked at the stream, about which he showed the nearest approach to interest that he had yet displayed upon any subject.

"It is all very pretty and rustic," he said. "I'll go back to the coach-office and tell them to send my portmanteau."

"Shall I send one of the boys from the mill, Sir?" asked Mary. "You may be tired, being an invalid, as you say, Sir."

"It is very good of you to be so considerate. No, I am not tired; I should rather like the walk."

He lifted his hat to her at the little garden-gate, and then went away with his slow lounging step through the sultry noontide. Mary watched him thoughtfully.

"Poor fellow!" she murmured to herself softly; "what a melancholy expression he has! He seems to have suffered from some great sorrow.

The gentleman she had pitied thus had indeed suffered from great sorrow, chiefly connected with an obstinate run of ill-luck at cards, and an unfortunate selection of horses for the Derby and other great racing events; but Mary, who was a tender romantic little creature, fancied that his griefs must lie nearer the heart. He had loved, perhaps, and had loved in vain, though that seemed almost impossible for one so gifted; or, more likely, the object of his affections had died on the eve of her wedding day—Mary had read of such things in books. Some melancholy romance, she was convinced, was attached to the stranger with the pale, handsome face and deep dark eyes.

"He is in the army, I suppose," said Harriet, Mary's sister, in the course of the evening—"I saw a brass plate on his portmanteau, with 'Capt. Herriston' engraved upon it."

"Herriston!" repeated Mary. "What a pretty name!"

It seemed to her a very pretty name, as everything about the stranger seemed to her elegant and attractive. She saw him strolling in the garden by and by as she sat at her work; and he came to the window, and talked to her in a manner that was listless in spite of his politeness, yet which seemed to Mary Baxter the most perfect manner in the world. She was only nineteen, and this splendid stranger was the first interesting person she had ever encountered. It was scarcely strange if he appeared to her to belong to a different race of beings from the young men of Lowminster—the smart, well-[illegible] over-dressed tradesmen's sons who admired her and paid her compliments in their clumsy manner, when she and her sisters met them in the meadows after the Sunday afternoon service at the cathedral.

Capt. Herriston talked very little, but he stood a long time by the window, dropping out a lazy sentence now and then. In the evening, Mr. Baxter smoked his pipe in a rustic arbor at the end of the garden, according to his custom in this Summer weather; and while he was sitting there with his two daughters, Capt. Herriston came out and joined the family group, pleased to find that he might smoke his cigar in the presence of the young ladies. He quite drew the miller out in a conversational way by his questions about Lowminster, Mr. Baxter dilating much upon the prosperity of the sleepy old place, and the fortunes that some of the leading trad speople had made in it.

"Why, there's Josiah Greenock—you might have noticed his shop, perhaps, as you drove by—fishmonger and poulterer; if that man is worth sixpence, he's worth a plum; and there's Martin the butcher pretty nigh as rich, I dare say Esther Greenock and my daughter Mary are uncommon fond of each other—they were at school together, but Harriet, you see, she stopped at home to take care of me, and I think there's a better house-keeper in Midlandshire. A very nice girl is Esther Greenock; a little set-up, perhaps, on account of her father's money, but a very nice girl for all that, and like a sister to my Mary.—I haven't seen you two together lately, by the bye, Molly," he added, turning to his daughter. "What's come of Esther?"

"She's staying at Woodgreen with her aunt, father," answered Mary; "she's likely to be away the best part of the Summer."

"You haven't been whipping the stream down yonder yet, Sir?" asked the miller presently.

"No, Mr. Baxter," answered Capt. Herriston. "To tell you the truth, though I carry a rod and tackle, I am no very enthusiastic angler. I have come to Lowminster more with a view to the recovery of my health than for the sake of the fishing; but of course I shall try my luck. It will be an easy way of getting rid of my time, for one thing."

He gave a short impatient sigh as he said this, and walked away from the arbor after wishing its inmates a brief good night. When they came to know him better by and by, they found that he was subject to these sudden changes of mood.

He stayed at the miller's cottage for many weeks, whipping the stream daily without any very profitable result in the way of fish; and dawdling away his evenings in the garden, sometimes smoking his cigar in the arbor, sometimes strolling among the flower-beds or under the old apple-trees in the orchard with the two girls, or with one of them—very often with one of them, and that one was Mary.

He had grown very confidential in his talk with her before many weeks were over, while the roses were still blooming in the pretty rustic garden. He told her all his troubles, rambling on about himself in a gloomy discontented way, which seemed to afford a kind of relief to his mind. Yes, there had been troubles of the heart as well as money difficulties. He told her how he had been engaged to a very charming girl with a large fortune, and how the lady's father had interposed in a most infamous manner to prevent the match. Everything in life seemed ta have gone wrong with him. His own father had treated him badly. He had been obliged to sell-out of the army, for reasons which he described rather vaguely to Mary Baxter; and he had come down to Lowminster thoroughly weary of his existence. Prospects he had none. He was the poorest, most miserable castaway that ever cumbered the earth.

Mary was never tired of listening to these complaints, and of pitying Capt. Herriston's afflictions.

So they dawdled on until the Summer was quite gone, and Capt. Herriston gave no sign of departure. He had paid his way regularly enough for the first few weeks, but after that had fallen into arrear. The miller was an easy-going sort of man, and liked his lodger; so when the Captain assured him that the money would be paid early in October, at which date he expected remittances, Mr. Baxter consented to wait. The Captain remained. He wasted a good deal of his time in the meadows, fishing for something or other, though all chance of trout was over; and he contrived somehow to meet Mary Baxter very often in these lonely rambles. Whether they met by concert, no one knew but themselves. The miller was busy all day long, and Harriet's household duties completely absorbed his time and thoughts; so Mary was tolerably free to go where she pleased.

To her those long rambles through the lanes and meadows, and over the grassy hills that made a kind of amphitheater round Lowminster, were like wanderings in some new garden of Eden. It seemed to her as if a new and wonderful life had opened before her footsteps since she first saw James Herriston's face. They had been plighted lovers for some time past. He had not been able to resist the shy glances of those tender eyes, which told him so innocently that he was beloved; and one day, when the two were alone together in the garden, the words which sealed Mary Baxter's fate were spoken.

"Mary," he said to her suddenly, "upon my life, I believe you love me."

He looked down at her blushing face with a half-amused smile upon his own.

"Such a worthless, purposeless fellow as I am, too—undeserving any good woman's regard," he went on, in his slow, listless way.

Mary flamed up indignantly at this. He was not worthless. He deserved the love of a much better woman than herself—of any lady in the land.

"My dearest girl," he said, still smiling down upon her as if she had been a pretty child, "what can I give to any woman? what hope in the future, what position in the present? You are the sweetest and loveliest girl I ever knew in my life; and if I were not the man I am, I would ask you to marry me to-morrow."

"If I thought you loved me," she faltered, "that is all in the world I should care for."

"I do love you, Mary; it is impossible to know you as I do, and not love you. If ever I am in a position to marry, you shall be my wife; but Heaven only knows if that day will ever come."

It was after this that they met so often in the lanes and meadows. Mary was unspeakably happy in the knowledge that James Herriston loved her. She looked forward very vaguely to that remote future in which she might be his wife. It was enough for her to know she was beloved by this man, who seemed to her as high above her as if he had been some exiled Prince. They never talked of the future. James Herriston accepted Mary's homage with a lazy kind of satisfaction. He was happier than he had been for some time in this girl's society. He felt himself, in a manner, rehabilitated by such devoted love. He was not so worthless, after all; he had not quite outlived his power to charm. He smiled at his handsome image in the looking-glass, and sang a few bars of an Italian serenade in his rich deep voice, as he thought of Mary's worship.

"Poor little soul, how she loves me!" he said to himself. "If I were only a rich man, or if she had money, instead of being a hard-working miller's daughter! Poor little girl! It can never come to anything, of course; but it is pleasant to be loved like that."

He had begged Mary to say nothing about their attachment to her father or her sister. Under such uncertain circumstances, it was so much better to keep matters to themselves, he urged; and Mary had agreed to this, knowing the practical turn of mind which prevailed in her family, and that neither her father nor her sister would be likely to approve of an engagement in which marriage was such a remote contingency.

So things went on in the pleasant early Autumn weather, Capt. Herriston growing daily more intimate with the miller's family, and spending all his evenings in their common sitting-room. Honest, unsuspicious John Baxter liked him very much, and was delighted with his talk about that outer world of which he himself knew so little.

It was about the middle of September when Esther Greenock came home from her long visit to an aunt who lived in the next county. The rich Mr. Greenock had built himself a handsome house not very far from John Baxter's mill, and it was Esther's habit to spend a great deal of her time with her friend Mary when she was at home. Her return, therefore, in a great measure put a stop to those quiet rambles with Capt. Herriston, until Mary obtained her lover's permission to tell Esther of her engagement, of course under the seal of secrecy. After this, the walks went on as before, only that Esther now very often accompanied the lovers, and they seemed all the gayer for her society. She was a clever, high-spirited girl, with a very good opinion of herself, founded, perhaps, not a little on the fact that she was sole heiress to her father's large fortune. It was considered in Lowminster that she would most likely make some very brilliant match; and Esther was inclined to agree with Lowminster upon this point, [illegible] only to be solved by [illegible]. She was good-looking, in rather a bold common style, dressed in the height of provincial fashion, and strummed upon the piano with more recklessness than skill.

Of course Mary was anxious to know what her friend thought of Capt. Herriston. Esther acknowledged that he was very handsome, and had agreeable, not to say fascinating manners; but she was not very enthusiastic in her praise of him, and Mary thought her cold. She wanted all the world to bow down before her idol, and she was almost inclined to resent Miss Greenock's cool dismissal of the subject.

Esther seemed, however, by no means to dislike the Captain's company in her walks with her friend. She wore her prettiest bonnets, and put on her most animated manner during these rural rambles. She made her father invite the miller's family to tea and supper, including Capt. Herriston; and she played and sang to him in the gaudy, newly-furnished drawing-room. Poor Mary looked on rather wistfully during this performance, wishing that she could play the piano, and were more like a lady, for her lover's sake—wishing, above all, that she had Esther Greenock's wealth with which to endow him. For her own part she had no fear of poverty with him. What could be greater happiness than to be his slave, to wait upon him, and toil for him?

She told him so by and by, in answer to some querulous speech of his about "that old Greenock's money," as they walked home arm in arm a little way behind the others. She told him how happily she could endure poverty for his sake.

"That's all very well, Mary," he answered, "and highly flattering to me; but, you see, I can't endure poverty myself, and I will never marry until I can afford to keep a wife decently."

Mary caught a severe cold soon after this little party, and was confined to her room for several days, during which time she was much distressed to think of her lover's solitude. She asked Harriet every day how the Captain was employing himself, and heard every day that he was out—he went out early with his fishing-rod and did not come home till his six o'clock dinner. The weather was unusually fine just then, and there was every temptation for him to be out of doors; but, still Mary felt she would rather he had stayed more at home while she was so ill.

"What pleasure should I take in the sunshine if he were ill?" she thought to herself; "I should not care to stir from the house."

Esther Greenock came now and then during her friend's illness, but she happened on each occasion to be in a hurry, and Mary fancied that her old cordial manner had given place to a kind of restraint.

It was on a mild, sunless day that Mary was allowed to go down stairs for the first time since her illness. She had been confined to her room nearly a fortnight, and this time, measured by her separation from her lover, had seemed to her very long. She trembled a little as she went slowly down stairs, thinking how soon she was to see him, and wondering what he would say to her, and how he would look as he took her hand for the first time after his dreary severance. Would it be as difficult for him to conceal his agitation as she was sure it would be for her?

Breakfast had been over some time when she went down stairs. The house was very quiet—unnaturally quiet it seemed to Mary, in her impatience to hear that one voice she loved so well. The door of Capt. Herriston's sitting-room was open, and the room was empty. He was out, then, again today! The disappointment came upon her with a sudden chill. She had hoped that be would have heard of her coming down stairs, and would have stopped at home to see her.

Her sister Harriet came in from the garden while the invalid stood for a moment before that open door—came in looking as fresh and bright and active as if there were no such thing as sorrow in the world.

"Why, Mary," she said, "I didn't expect you down so soon. I was coming up to help you to dress. Go into the parlor, child; there's a fire in there, lighted on purpose for you. Go in and make yourself warm. You look as pale as a ghost. I think the doctor would send you back to bed if he saw you.'

Mary obeyed her sister, and seated herself by the fireside with a very listless air.

"Capt. Herriston has gone out, I suppose?" she said presently.

"Yes, he went very early this morning. He has gone to London for a week."

"To London?"

"Yes, to London. Why, child, how you stare! Father's money will be all right, he says. He has taken nothing with him but a carpet-bag, and he is to be back in a week."

For a few minutes Mary Baxter sat quite still, with her hands clasping the arms of the chair, trembling very much and unable to speak. Her sister was too busy over her needlework to observe the girl's agitation.

"It's very sudden, isn't it, Harriet?" she said at last, in a faint voice.

"The Captain's leaving? Yes, he had some letter from London last night, it seems, and he was obliged to go there on business."

It was a leisure afternoon with the miller; and when he had finished his pipe, he strolled out to the garden gate, and stood there with his arms resting on the topmost bar, lazily contemplating the landscape, and waiting for a gossip with any neighbor who might happen to pass that way. He had not long to wait. One of his old cronies came down the lane presently, and stopped at the gate nearly half an hour talking. Mary watched the two men from her chair by the fire, wondering what they were talking about so earnestly—wondering at their cheerfulness too. It seemed strange to her that every one did not feel the dullness of the place now, when its very life and brightness had departed with James Herriston.

John Baxter came back to the parlor by and by rubbing his hands.

"Here's strange news for you, girls," he said. "Esther Greenock has run away—disappeared this morning before breakfast, leaving a letter for her father, telling him she was going to be married to the man she loved, and that it was not a bit of use going after her, as she'd made up her mind, and nothing in the world could turn her."

"Esther gone to be married, father?" cried Mary. "Why, I never knew there was any one she cared for!"

"Nor any one else either, it seems," answered the miller. "The man must be some one she got acquainted with while she was away at her aunt's. Old Greenock was in an awful rage, Sam Wills told me just now; but instead of going after his daughter, as every one thought he would, he said she had made her bed, and might lie upon it. He wasn't going to waste time and trouble looking after her. And now it comes out that he's going to marry Joe Ashton's daughter,—you know Ashton, that has got a small farm at Overingham?—and ain't particularly sorry to get rid of Miss Esther, who always rode the high horse with him."

The miller went out after tea. It was a club-night at a little tavern in Lowminster—a night when the tradesmen of the place met for a weekly gossip over their clay pipes. John Baxter was one of the steadiest and most sober of men, and it was only a little after 9 when he came home from this simple gathering.

"Well, girls," he said, as he seated himself in his arm-chair by the fire, "they've found out all about Miss Esther's beau. They went off together at 7 o'clock this morning in a postchaise from the Black Lion. You'll never guess who it is."

Mary rose suddenly from her chair, white to the very lips.

"Capt. Herriston," she said.

"Why, you must have known something about it, surely, lass!" cried the miller. "That's the man."

"I thought so," she said faintly, and sat down again without another word; and went to bed by and by without having betrayed her secret by the smallest sign.

So she bore her trial silently and submissively to the very end. Three days after the elopement, a letter came for John Baxter, inclosing a check for the amount of Capt. Herriston's debt, and requesting that his portmanteau might be sent to a certain hotel at the West End. This was all. Three months after this, Mr. Greenock married Sophy Ashton, a very pretty girl of about twenty. The Baxters heard about the same time that he had settled three hundred a year upon his daughter—a very small amount compared with that young lady's expectations; and that Mr. and Mrs. Herriston were living at some small town in France.

No one ever guessed Mary's trouble. She was a very long time recovering from that attack of cold and low fever which the doctor had prognosticated would be an affair of a week or two; but she did recover, and went about the house with her old light step once more; never again with the old gaiety of spirit—that was gone for ever. There was a gentle placidity in her manner which was very beautiful; but she was never again to be the bright happy creature she had been before the advent of James Herriston. No one suspected the [illegible] Harriet and Mary Baxter had [illegible] than one eligible offer of marriage from prosperous young tradesmen in Lowminster; but advancing years found both the sisters confirmed old maids. The miller died, and they were obliged to leave the comfortable old house in which their quiet eventful lives had been spent. They were not well off by any means after their father's death; so they took a small house on the outskirts of the town, and eked out a very slender income by letting lodgings.

Eight-and-twenty years had gone by since Esther Greenock's elopement. Harriet and Mary Baxter were now two quiet-looking women with iron-gray hair, always dressed in gray or neutral tints, and with a look of settled spinsterhood about them, a genteel faded air, and a most scrupulous neatness and purity in the details of their quaker-like costume. They were happy together in a quiet, monotonous way, and loved each other very tenderly. Things had gone tolerably well with them; for they were liked and respected by all Lowminster, and people were always pleased to do them a good turn. Mr. Greenock's young wife had brought him two bouncing sons, to the ruin of Esther's expectations. She had never received more from her father than the three hundred a year, and had long ceased to receive that. News of her death had come to Lowminster about ten years after her marriage. She had died at Nice, after a long lingering illness, and had died childless.

One cold Autumn evening an invalid gentleman came to take the lodgings which Harriet and Mary Baxter had to let in their little house. He had been recommended by the chemist, he told the two spinster ladies, and he expressed himself much pleased with the rooms they showed him. He was a tall man, with a thick gray beard that concealed all the lower part of his face, gray hair, and black eyebrows, and very bright black eyes—eyes that gave Mary Baxter a strange puzzled feeling as she looked at them. He told them that his name was Howard, and that he meant to spend the Winter at Lowminster.

Everything was settled very easily. The stranger agreed to the terms, and took the lodgings from that moment, establishing himself at once before the newly-lighted fire in the pretty little parlor. His luggage was to be sent for from the railway station.

Mr. Howard was a very quiet lodger. He used to rise very late, sit all day reading and writing, and stroll out at dusk to smoke a cigar in the shady little street. He seldom walked much further than this, and seemed indeed to have very little strength to spare. He was not a troublesome person by any means, but was self-indulgent, and very particular about what he ate. Harriet made him nice little dishes, and pampered him a good deal in this respect.

He complained sometimes of being very lonely, and would send the old servant of all work to the sisters sometime of an evening, with his compliments, to ask if he might come to their room for half an hour's chat. The request was always politely answered; and he would come and sit with the two ladies for the greater part of the evening, telling them all the news of the busy world which he had read in the day's paper, and hearing their little humdrum gossip about the people of Lowminster. By and by he proposed a hand at cards; and after this it became an established thing with them to play whist with a dummy every evening.

This lasted for some time, during which he paid his weekly bills with unfailing punctuality; but after seven or eight weeks he began to fall in arrear. His health grew worse, and he was no longer able to write, nor did he care now for the evening rubber of whist. His spirits sank very low with the change in his health, and he entreated the sisters to sit with him of an evening and to bear him company, and in the day too, sometimes.

He was lying on a sofa near the window one day, in the fading sunshine of a bright afternoon, with Mary Baxter sitting near him at work, when he called her for the first time by her Christian name.

"Mary," he said, very gently, "I think you are the truest woman and the best Christian I ever knew. God knows your goodness to me is quite enough to prove you that. Yet there are some injuries which even a Christian finds it hard to forgive. Did any one ever do you such a wrong as that?"

He lifted himself on his elbow, and looked her in the face with a very earnest expression. Her clear blue eyes, which had retained their beauty amid all the changes time had wrought in the once lovely face, looked full into his.

"No," she said; "I have forgiven every wrong that was ever done me."

"You have forgiven a man who won your love only to throw it away—a man called James Herriston, whose story I learned a long time ago?"

Mary Baxter looked at him with a smile.

"I never cherished any feeling of resentment against James Herriston," she said gently.

"And yet he injured you very deeply?"

"He broke my heart."

"Mary!"

"O, I dare say that seems hard to believe. because I went on living; but a broken heart does not always kill."

The sick man fell back upon his pillow with a long-drawn sigh. He shaded his face with one thin hand, and lay thus for some minutes silent, while Mary quietly resumed her work. By and by he raised himself again upon his arm.

"Come, here, Mary," he said.

She went to him and knelt down beside the sofa.

"Look at me, my dear, and tell me if there is any thing in my face that reminds you of the past."

She looked at him for a few moments in silence, with the same qniet smile upon her face.

"O James Herriston," she said at last; "did you think you could deceive me? I knew you from the first day you came here."

"And you have done so much for me, and been so good to me, knowing I was the wretch who jilted you thirty years ago? O Mary, what generous creatures women are! There is no limit to the goodness of some among them; and you are one of those, my dear—you are one of those."

He paused for a little while, and then took her unresisting hand and laid it on his breast.

"I had a strange yearning to see you once more, Mary; a fancy that grew stronger as my health declined. I thought I could very safely venture without chance of recognition, I was so much changed—so many old acquaintances had failed to remember me when they met me in the street. I am such a mere wreck of what I once was, and I so longed to see you again, my dear; for I never loved any woman as I loved you, though I was base enough to be tempted away from you by Esther Greenock's money. I had my reward. O Mary, you could never imagine the life I led with that woman. It was one perpetual scene of ill-temper and repining. I had sold myself into bondage for a pittance. I felt myself the meanest and most degraded of mankind. My life has been one long series of failures; and I come to you at last, a poor broken-down creature, to seek comfort from the dear soul I wronged so basely."

"Do not speak of that—do not remember it now. Our lives are gone; they might have been different. Yes, James, I think we might have been happy together. I am very glad you came back to me. It has been sweet to me to nurse and watch you all through this weary illness."

"And I have only come back to be a burden upon you at the last! That seems hard, Mary."

"Nothing could be so hard to me as not to see you again. In all these years that have gone by, there has never been a day in which I have not thought of you and prayed for you."

"You ought to have hated or despised me, Mary."

"I have never changed in my love for you," she answered gently.

He lifted her hand to his lips, and held it there till he fell asleep, she still kneeling by his side.

When he awoke by and by, his senses were wandering a little. He talked of the mill, and the trout-stream by which they had walked together so often, almost as if he fancied himself a young man again. The doctor shook his head gravely when he came in, late in the evening, to look at his patient, and told Mary that the end was very near.

The end came at day-break next morning. To the last James Herriston's dim eyes sought the face he had once loved; to the last, amid all the wandering of his thoughts, the feeble hand clasped that other hand. His head lay on Mary Baxter's breast when he died, looking up to her till the very end; and his latest breath murmured her name.

This was her reward for thirty years' constancy. She bore his death with a strange calmness, and it was she who ordered the simple arrangements of the funeral, for which the two sisters would have to pay out of their slender means. She showed her sister the [illegible] lodger's coffin with [illegible].

"You did not remember him, did you, Harriet?"

"No indeed, Mary. I never knew any one so changed."

"Not to me, my dear; he never changed to me. I have loved him all my life."

NEW-YORK IN 1704.

In the month of October, 1704, Mme. SARAH KNIGHT, an observing and clear-headed Boston lady, daughter of one of the prominent merchants of the time in that city, and connected with some of the leading old New-England families, traveled on horseback from Boston to New-York, and during the time kept a journal in which she jotted down her experiences and her views of men and things seen and noted by the way. This journal has been preserved and printed for private circulation. We have been permitted to see one, and to quote the following quaint passage about New-York in the times of our great grandfathers:

The Cittie of New-York is a pleasant well-compacted place, situated on a Commodious River, wch is a fine harbour for shipping. The Building Brick Generaly, very stately and high, though not altogether like ours in Boston. The Bricks in some of the Houses are of divers Coullers and laid in Checkers, being glazed, look very agreeable. The inside of them are neat to admiration, the wooden work, for only the walls are plastered, and the Sumers and Gist (1) are plained and kept very white scowr'd as so is all the partitions made of Bords. The fire-places have no Jambs (as ours have) But the Backs run flush with the walls, and the Hearth is of Tyles and is as farr out into the Room at the Ends as before the fire, wch is Generally Five foot in the Low'r rooms, and the peice over where the mantle tree should be is made as ours with Joyners work, and as I suppose is fasten'd to iron rodds inside. The House where the Vendue was, had Chimney Corners like ours, and they and the Hearth were laid wth the finest tile that I ever see, and the stair cases laid all with white tile which is ever clean, (2) and so are the walls of the Kitchen, which had a Brick floor. They were making Great preparations to Receive their Governor, Lord CORNBURY from the Jerseys, and for that End raised the militia to Gard him on shore to the fort (3.)

They are Generaly of the Church of England and have a New-England Gentleman (4) for their Minister, and a very fine church set out with all Customary requisites. There are also a Dutch (5) and Divers Conventicles, as they call them, viz.: Baptist, (6,) Quakers, (7,) &c. They are not strict in keeping the Sabbath as in Boston and other places where I had bin, But seem to deal with great exactness as farr as I see or Deall with. They are sociable to one another and Curteos and Civill to strangers and fare well in their houses. The English go very fashernable in their dress. Dut the Dutch, especially the middling sort, differ from our women, in their habitt go loose, were French muches wch are like a Capp and a head band in one, leaving their ears bare, which are sott out wth Jewells of a large size and many in number. And their fingers hoop't with Rings, some with large stones in them of many Coullers as were their pendants in their ears, which You should see very old womens wear as well as Young.

They have Vendues very frequently, and make their earnings very well by them, for they treat with good Liquor Liberally, and the customers Drink as Liberally, and Generally pay for't as well, by paying for that which they Bidd up Briskly for, after the sack has gone plentifully about, tho' sometimes good penny worths are got there. Their Diversions in the Winter is Riding Sleys about three or four Miles out of Town, where they have Houses of entertainment at a place called the Bowery, (8) and some go to friends' Houses, who handsomely treat them. Mr. BURROUGHS carry'd his spouse and Daughter and myself out to one Madame DOWES, a Gentlewoman that lived at a farm House, who gave us a handsome entertainment of five or six Dishes and choice Beer and metheglin, Cyder, &c., all which she said was the produce of her farm. I believe we mett fifty or sixty slays that day; they fly with great swiftness, and some are so furious that they'll turn out of the path for none except a Loaden Cart. Nor do they spare for any diversion the place affords, and sociable to a degree, they'r Tables being as free to their Naybours as to themselves.

1. Summers and joist. The Summer, a word not now in very common use, was a central beam supporting the joist, such as is now sometimes called the bearing beam.

2. The tiles were set into the wall, forming, as it were, a continuous border or row of the width of one tile (or perhaps sometimes of more,) close to the upper line of the stair-case. The Coeyman's house, standing on the bank of the Hudson, just north of the village of Coeymans, still shows most of these peculiarities of building mentioned by Mme. KNIGHT; the staircase laid with tiles, no plaster except on the walls, and heavy floor-timbers, strengthened at the ends by solid knees, planed and "kept very white scoured."

3. On the block between Bowling-green, Whitehall, Bridge and State streets.—*Valentine's History of New York*, 28.

4. WILLIAM VESEY, previously "a dissenting preacher on Long Island. He had received his education in Harvard under that rigid Independent, INCREASE MATHER, and was sent from thence by him to confirm the minds of those who had removed for their convenience from New England to this Province. * * * But Col. FLETCHER, who saw into his design, took off Mr. VESEY by an invitation to this Living; * * * and Mr. VESEY returned from England in Priest's orders." —*Documentary History of New York, III.*, 438.

5. The Reformed Dutch Church, built in 1693, in what is now Exchange-place.—*Greenleaf's History of N. Y. Churches*, 11.

6. GREENLEAF, however, gives 1799 as the first Baptist preaching—that of WICKENDEN. A petition of NICHOLAS EYRES states that in 1715 his house was registered for an Anabaptist meeting-house.—*Documentary History of New-York, III.*, 480.

7. The first Friends' Meeting-house—a small frame building, standing on Little Green-street—is said to have been erected in 1696 or 1705.—*Greenleaf*, 116.

8. "A small tavern stood on the banks of the Harlem River. This tavern was the occasional point of excursion for riding parties from the City, and was known as the 'Wedding-place.' One or two small taverns were on the road between the town and the Bowery."—*Valentine's History of New-York*, 69.

SOMETHING LIKE AN APPETITE.—Early in the reign of GEORGE III. a watchmaker's apprentice, nineteen years of age, in three-quarters of an hour, devoured a leg of pork weighing six pounds, and a proportionate quantity of pease pudding, washing down these comestibles with a pint of brandy taken off in two draughts. A few years afterward there was a beggar at Göttingen who on more than one occasion ate twelve pounds of meat at a meal. After his death, his stomach, which was very large, was found to contain numerous bits of flint and other odds and ends, which Nature very properly refused to recognize as food. In fact, setting aside altogether the real or alleged eating up of a whole sheep or hog, the instances are very numerous in which a joint sufficient for a large family has disappeared at a meal within the unworthy corpus of one man. Dr. COPLAND describes a case which came under his professional notice. There were two children possessing insatiable appetites, of which the youngest, seven years old, was the worst. "The quantity of food devoured by her was astonishing. Everything that could be laid hold of, even in its raw state, was seized upon most greedily. Besides other articles, an uncooked rabbit, half a pound of candles and some butter were taken at one time. The mother stated that this little girl, who was apparently in good health otherwise, took more food, if she could possibly obtain it, than the rest of her family, consisting of six besides herself."—*All the Year Round.*

POLITICIANS MUST STUDY HISTORY.—But after this explanation you will perhaps be disposed to think me guilty of a truism; for it now appears that when I said that the study of history is indispensable to the politician, all I meant was that a politician must needs study politics. But is it a truism to say this? Is it a truism to say that a politician must study politics? I fear not. I fear that there is just as much unwillingness in this profession as in the other professions in England to acknowledge any general principles or build on any scientific basis. As in England your lawyer seldom knows jurisprudence, your clergyman is seldom a theologian, your medical man seldom a physiologist, so is it with the politician. He may know a great deal, but what he knows is not in the proper sense politics. He has much knowledge that is useful for a politician, but little of the knowledge that is indispensable and fundamental. He stores his memory with information about persons—how So-and-so voted on this question or on that. He becomes acute in party tactics, ready in popular arts, skillful in scaling the ladder of power. He watches, perhaps, the tides of opinion, knows what measure it is safe to propose or support, and what measure is inopportune, however salutary in itself. But for a politician who is serious in his profession, and who has [illegible] ends than mere success or power for himself, all these things are secondary. What is primary is a solid knowledge of political and social well-being in its nature and its causes, and more particularly a strong apprehension of the place of government in human affairs, of its capacities and the limits of its capacities. Finesse, adroitness, eloquence, it may be desirable to have; but after all they are useful principally for those who have nothing better. A grain of real knowledge, of genuine uncontrollable conviction, will outweigh a bushel of adroitness, and to produce persuasion there is one golden principle of rhetoric not put down in the books—to understand what you are talking about. Now, any one who knows how much study it takes in the present complication of human affairs to arrive at solid political convictions, and how much taste for study there is in the ordinary Englishman, whether he belong to the class of politicians or not, will arrive at the conclusion that our politicians must be insufficiently educated, from the mere fact that political science is so little taught in schools and colleges. An Englishman often extends in after-life his knowledge of the subjects to which he has been introduced at school or college, but does not very often travel into quite new regions of knowledge; and perhaps a political career once begun is too absorbing to leave much leisure or tranquillity for abstract investigation. In these days, when we are all more alive than our fathers were to the difficulty of the science of government, I may venture perhaps to make the assertion that we shall never have a supply of competent politicians until political science—that is, roughly, political economy and history together—are made a prominent part of the higher education.—*From an Inaugural Lecture Delivered at Cambridge by Prof. Seeley.*

PRESENTIMENTS.

In the annals of literature, from time immemorial, there have been shown circumstances that went very far to substantiate the belief that there existed—when or in what way I do not pretend to say—a mysterious power of communicating to the living, a prognostication of approaching misfortune or death. And the same incomprehensible power, if not actually in death, or in a departed soul, was in some gifted hand to warn the living that at a certain day or hour, their nearest relatives had died.

In my experience, this fore or after warning has not been confined to the human race, but I have seen a prognostication of his approaching death assigned to a dog. In an introduction, such as this, I cannot afford space for any such references; they may better appear in my next work on Sports and Natural History, Scent and Instinct; but as illustrations by fact help the strength of narration, I will give two instances of mysterious warning that have occurred within my own household in the space of the last two years.

Toward the middle or end of last June twelvemonth, my head keeper—HARRY TOOVEY—he is in my service still—and JAMES HIRONS, an under keeper, who has since left me for a head place, were watching in an orchard between Pineaster Woods and my house the first broods of hand-rearing pheasants that were under coops.

It was a fine, still, dry night, and the men were lying on the ground about from three to four hundred yards from my house, the window of my bedroom looking to the spot where they were. Between my house and the orchard there is a belt of trees and laurels close to the house, and then a large open field running the whole way from the trees to the orchard and joining it.

In the middle of that still night both these men, at the same time, heard a voice, apparently at some distance, call out the head keeper's Christian name twice, a rather long pause between each cry, "HARRY—— HARRY," and then nothing more. They thought that I called, for the Christian name was pronounced so very distinctly, as I always pronounced it, if I thought the keeper was somewhere about, and I required his presence. Both the men jumped to their feet, and together exclaimed, "That's the master," and both hurried up to the house, but not seeing me, came beneath my window. They stood there and listened; doors and windows, too, were all closed and fast, and after waiting some time, and hearing no more, they thought that I no longer required their presence, or that they must have been mistaken. They retired, therefore, to their vigil in the orchard, but looked at their watch to note the time of this call, in order to show me they were there, and to know if I had called because anything was wrong.

On asking the next morning for further information, they found I had not called for HARRY, and for the moment the thing was forgotten.

Two days after this occurrence, HARRY TOOVEY received a letter from his home in Oxfordshire, with the information that, precisely at that hour of the night, when he heard his name called twice, his father had died.—*From Tales of Life and Death, by Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley.*

WESTERN JOKES.—Vanity betrays itself in many ways, but some of the most infallible symptoms of it are the following: To offer a barber a $50 greenback in payment for a shave. To ask a girl to marry you the first time she has seen you. To tell people how intellectual all your father's children were. On hearing it observed by the wire-pullers of your political party that a "strong" candidate must be nominated for the next election, immediately to offer yourself. To hire a thousand dollars at two per cent a month, and keep it on deposit at a bank till pay day. To say as Pope URBAN once did, "Oh! what a prodigy of sense is that man! He thinks always just as I do." To cram your bookcase with the works of KANT, HEGEL, ARISTOTLE, Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, and other deep thinkers, and read only COBB's masterpieces and the poetry of MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER. To be elected corporal of a military company, and immediately go to studying JOMINI and VAUBAN, or become eloquent upon the horrors of war. To go to a first-rate hotel, and demand in stentorian tones if the champagne be of the first quality—and in a low voice order a glass of ale.

ANDREW LAWSON, a lawyer of much practice in the Red River country of Louisiana, was a man of great memory and practical business sagacity. He was the adviser of the planters far and near. A friend of ours once called upon him in company with a relative, to get at some papers belonging to a deceased father. Some one said, "ANDY, why don't you keep your papers in order?—get pigeon-holes, and file away everything alphabetically?" "Ah!" said the old incorrigible, "no new-fangled pigeon-holes for me! My papers would get all tangled up in them, and I never could find 'em; but I keep all my papers in a barrel thar, and I know just whereabouts in the barrel they are." And, sure enough, in a few moments he went at his barrel with both arms, delving into the rubbish, and soon emerged with the very papers desired.—*The Western Monthly (Chicago Magazine.)*

A SPANISH CARNIVAL.—The interiors of the carriages were occupied by ladies, all closely masked, and all arrayed in dominoes—white, black, yellow, crimson, sky-blue, bright orange and pink—the last hue predominating. The "fun" of this odd fancy-fair was in this wise—scores of figures attired as "girls of the period," but who I was given to understand were young dandies in female attire, were diving among the carriages, hanging over the roofs, standing on tip-toe on the steps, clambering on the wheels, scaling the coach-boxes, leading forlorn hopes to the assault of the dickies, and indulging in gymnastic feats of the most extraordinary description, in order to get close to the masked and dominoed ladies, and whisper nonsense to them. Occasionally you heard the shrill falsetto of Mr. Punch; but the major portion of the chaff was done in whispers; and the squeaking, or rather the giggling, was done by the ladies. From the number of kid-gloved knuckles I saw playfully rapped with fans, I was led to surmise that a good many adventurous assaults had been hazarded by the gentlemen in feminine attire; but I was assured, that for anything really rude or coarse to be uttered under these circumstances was an occurrence of the extremist rarity. It would be a want of *caballerosidad.* There is a tacit understanding among all classes during the Carnival, that the frolicsome liberty permitted is not to degenerate into license. Harmless badinage is the rule; nor did I hear of any exceptions to it. To my inexperienced eyes, the disguises adopted both by the occupants of the carriages and the young fellows who hung on to them were impenetrable in their completeness; but I dare say that many insignificant signs and tokens were patent to the initiated—now in the color of a domino, now in the pattern of a fan—by means of which each [illegible] horses and the carriages went in masquerade, the former being caparisoned [illegible] down to the very hoofs—a necessary precaution in a city where the Prado is, next to the bull-ring, the most popular place of recreation, and where, [illegible] sooner or later, you know everybody's "turn out" and the color of everybody's cattle is pretty well known to everybody else. [illegible] over the panels of the carriages draperies of ladies' shawls were [illegible] the spectators as to the identity of the vehicle. In some instances I remarked that sheets of paper had been carefully pasted over the armorial bearings on the sides.—*George Agustus Sala.*

MRS. THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

A HOMELY TALE.

Mrs. Thompson was paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes in the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was sultry weather; and through the open window came the sound of the mowers whetting their scythes, blended with the call of the robin, and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded wood. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed every thing irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door, might be seen a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadow-land, fringed with graceful belts of birch; and softly-rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white, fleecy clouds, that were slowly sailing across the blue ether, like huge drifts of thistle-down. But this also irritated her; everything could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold, and rude, and barren. At least, Mrs. Thompson, in her present unsatisfactory mood, was telling herself that it was.

To begin at the beginning. Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boarding-school. She had always fancied she would marry some famous artist or scholar, who would take her to Rome and Venice, where she might live in a perpetual dream of beauty. She so loved beautiful things! Perhaps all women do. [illegible] many [illegible] gold.

But, contrary to all her pre-conceived notions, she married Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer; and instead of living in Italy, she went to live in the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations. Dreams and reality are so very different, you see.

Robert Thompson was a working farmer as well as a practical man, and all his people worked. His mother worked, as did his sisters before they were married; he expected his wife to work. She [illegible] not been [illegible] any [illegible] seem so [illegible] knows how the labor seems to accumulate in a plain farmer's household in the years after marriage. [illegible] and boys [illegible] was kept; and Mrs. Robert Thompson grew to find [illegible] perhaps [illegible] place of [illegible] or gliding [illegible] in picturesque gondolas, she was set to making cheese [illegible] ners to [illegible] and the [illegible] shoulders [illegible]. Quite a contrast, as must be admitted.

With things a little different, she'd not have minded the work so much; could she have had nice carpets and tasteful furniture, and books, and [illegible]. The home was so [illegible] and its surroundings were so shabby. At first she had not cared [illegible] for it; [illegible] made matters look dingier. Old Mrs. Thompson [illegible] son had [illegible] Robert [illegible] though [illegible] to assume [illegible] would do for a wife.

The matter today—which had put her in very much distress [illegible] had recently been established in the neighborhood. [illegible] the poor [illegible] some ladies [illegible] a sewing-club [illegible] nearly [illegible] had joined [illegible] others; and Mrs. Thompson [illegible] the different houses [illegible] home at 12 [illegible] working [illegible] surprising [illegible] many little [illegible] in the long [illegible] would be [illegible] the company [illegible] naturally [illegible]. For they [illegible] as for sewing; [illegible] meal later [illegible].

What was Mrs. Thompson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf, that had once been a kind of mulberry color. She [illegible] ware: she [illegible] Grover, the keeper of the village crockery-shop, had [illegible] delicate [illegible] looking [illegible] Thompson [illegible] that morning [illegible] her husband.

"What's the matter with the old ones?" asked he.

"Look at them," she answered. "They are frightful—old and shabby."

"I dare say the food will taste as well off them as off Grover's set of white ware."

"But there's not half enough. Nor half as good as new. None left."

"Mother had some best china. Where is it?"

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two on the table together."

"Why not?"

"Oh Robert! Look at *this*. It is the shabbiest old [illegible]."

"'Twas good enough for mother."

Mrs. Robert Thompson disdained comment.

"You'd not have thought of it [illegible] the sewing-circle having to come here. If they can't eat off our plates, they are welcome to stay away. We've got [illegible]."

There [illegible] tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes. But she [illegible] took his hat [illegible].

"We really want the dishes, Robert. Those at Grover's are very pretty. I can get all we want for a mere trifle; do give me the money."

"Grover'll have to keep 'em for us; I've got no money to waste on fine china," returned the farmer. [illegible] back from the door—"Jones and Lee are coming to give me a help—hand. I want to get the [illegible] can, it's a famous heavy crop; so you'd better bring them [illegible] bards [illegible] butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready."

With these words, Mr. Robert Thompson had marched off, leaving his wife to her long, weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by this little disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing, perhaps; but it is the little things of life that do [illegible].

Existence seemed very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that Summer day. With her love of ease, and beauty, and symmetry, how rude, and coarse, and homely looked all her surroundings. Her life seemed one long, monotonous round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that she craved for. She [illegible] remembered [illegible] tle air of [illegible] far different [illegible] up to the [illegible] embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, [illegible] fountain, [illegible] her lips. "Squire Burnham's wife does not have to be [illegible] out her [illegible] table decently," she [illegible] houghly.

What business had she to marry Robert Thompson? she asked herself, her slender wrists beating away at the butter for the Hubbards, [illegible] light that [illegible] things today, she quite forgot the fact that she had fallen in love [illegible] and good-looking young farmer, choosing him in preference to Joe Burnham, whom she might have had. Joe had a patrimony of his own—two hundred a year at least—and a good bit of land, which he rented, and was called "Squire," as his father had been before him. He wanted to marry Jane Lawrence, and she would not; likes and dislikes cannot be controlled, and she cared more for Robert Thompson's little finger than for the whole of poor, under-sized Joe. Squire Burnham found another wife, and Mrs. Thompson, this weary day, was furiously envying her. Mrs. Burnham would come amidst the rest of the sewing club, too, and see the miserable shabbiness of the mulberry ware, and the home generally. The butter got beaten savagely at the thought.

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man; only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class, more especially farmers, who do not feel the need of life's rugged pathway being softened with flowers. Absorbed in his stock, his crops, his money getting, he did not realize how monotonous was his wife's life at home. He had his recreations; the weekly market; gossip with his brother farmers; politics: she had nothing but work and care. He did not realize the truth that the worn, shabby home told upon her; that she needed some brightening to come to it as a yearning want of life. And so, as the years had gone on, she grew dissatisfied at heart, hardly understanding what she wished for or what she did not wish; the intensely unlovely prosy, dull life somewhat souring her spirits. Now and again, when she gave back a short or bitter retort, Robert wondered; she used to be so sweet-tempered.

All through the long forenoon, Mrs. Thompson nursed her wrath. Robert was selfish and unreasonable, and she did not care who knew it. She would not have the sewing-club at the farm, come what might. The potatoes got boiled; the big piece of beef was simmering on the fire. Before 12 o'clock had well struck, she saw her husband and his two friends coming through the orchard, with red and hungry faces. Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot; and she hastened to lay the cloth in the cool room off the kitchen. Frank and Charley, her two boys, came rushing in from school, each striving to claim her attention. She was heated, tired, and very cross.

"Why! isn't dinner ready?" demanded Mr. Thompson, not seeing it actually on the table when he entered. "I told you we had no time to waste to-day," he added angrily in his hurry and hunger. "If I hadn't anything to do all the forenoon but get dinner, I'd have it ready to time, I know."

A bitter retort was springing to her lips, but ere it could be spoken Charley clamorously interposed, pushing his new copy book before her eyes.

"Look, mother! I am going into sentences now, like Frank. It's my first copy. The master wrote it; and he said I was to get it by heart, too, and always remember it. Do read it, mother."

Mrs. Thompson, her arms full of the cracked old mulberry plates, paused a moment to let her eyes fall on the new copy. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," was what she read. It was not that the proverb was new; she had read it scores of times, but there was something in its appropriateness to the present moment that fell like a cool sweet wind on her heated pulses.

"I will have it ready in a moment, Robert," she said quietly.

Mr. Robert Thompson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning of his wife's request about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over it when they got in to dinner.

"It doesn't feel here as it does in that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friends, as they went into the cool north room to dinner. "Folks that can keep in-doors this weather have an easy time of it; they don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Thompson wondered whether this was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet enough for any amount of heat. As to sitting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the party. It was washing-day, and Molly must not be called.

"This butter must have been kept in the kitchen: it's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.

"I took it out of the cellar since you came in; I will go down and get some more if you think I had better," was the reply, given pleasantly.

"Never mind. Well, I declare! do you call this meat boiled?" went on Mr. Thompson, as he began to carve. "It's harder than a rock. If meat has to be cooked pretty fresh this weather, it needn't be like this."

"I tried to have it nice, Robert," she said, striving to shoke down a rising sob—as well as an angry word.

Mr. Thompson, aroused by a quiver in the tone, looked at his wife; his friends glanced at one another. She sat down at length, but could not eat. Mr. Thompson finished his dinner in silence.

He was watching his wife's face; there was something in it he did not understand—a kind of patient, hopeless look, as if she no longer cared to struggle onward. The old mulberry ware did look dingy on the snowy white table-cloth; almost too bad for these chums of his to sit down to; he wondered he had never thought so before. Robert Thompson grew thoughtful.

He passed into the kitchen when they were going out again—how hot and stifling it felt with that big fire—as bad as the south meadow. His wife had been in it cooking: that must have made her face scarlet. Indoors was not so comfortable a place after all, if you had hot work to do, was the idea that flitted through his mind. And, perhaps, the work was over much for his wife, who at best was but a delicate woman.

A fresh cool breeze had sprung up from the South, as he went out, walking slowly; but the sun was burning hot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brows: and in that moment the voices of his comrades came toward him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade it cast.

"I never pitied a woman so much in my life," quoth one of them. "She works like a slave, and does not get even 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse himself, he thinks, I suppose, women must be the same."

"Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Lawrence made a mistake when she said yes to his asking," cried the other. "Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmer's wife—especially one who keeps his folks to it like Thompson does. She's over sensitive—delicate; any lady but her would have turned long ago and bid him give her proper help. He won't make his money out of her many years if he don't take better care of her; she'll run down fast. Awfully changed, she is. She looks as faded as the old house-rooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since Grandfather Thompson's day."

"Ah, she'd better have took Joe Burnham. The Lawrences used to have things nice in their home, and she'd have got 'em so still if she'd married Joe. His wife's just gone out in her pony chay. I say, Jones, I wonder whether Thompson's wife's ever sorry?"

Was she? The unconscious comments of these, his warm friends, came crushing down on Robert Thompson's heart and brain like a bolt or fire. That she rejected Burnham for him, he knew, when she came home to the old homestead and took care of his invalid mother. Tenderly had she done it, too. And, could she be wearing out her life in hard work for him; she, the mother of his boys; she whom he loved well; for all his churlishness? Robert Thompson stole away; he could bear his thoughts no longer, and he felt that he could almost kill himself for his blind heedlessness.

The afternoon wore on toward evening. Mrs. Thompson had finished her indoor work—the washing up of the dinner dishes and the putting of the rooms straight—and was going in with an armful of fine things that she had taken from the clothes lines, when the sound of wheels made her look round.

"I've brought that white ware, Mrs. Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover, springing from his cart, and lifting down carefully a large hamper.

"But I didn't order it, Mr. Grover," she rejoined in rather a frightened voice.

"The master did, though. Mr. Thompson came down this afternoon and said the things was to come up to you at once. There's the dinner set you admired, and a tea set as well. Where shall I put 'em?"

"Bring them in please," she answered rather faintly. He did as he was bid, and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson sat down by the hamper of crockery and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too, for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and the shadow from her eyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot: she only thought how kind Robert was, and what a wicked woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squire Burnham. Then she unpacked the treasure, pulling them out from amidst the hay, and singing softly all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware! with its clear opaque white, and here and there a delicate tracing of [illegible] or convolvulus.

Mr. Thompson came in and found her in the midst. "What is it, Jenny?" he asked—the old fond name he used to call her.

"O, Robert!" taking a step toward him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissing her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship.

"I have been a brute, little wife," he whispered, huskily. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you? O, Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame! I have not been as patient and kind as I might."

"Yes, you have. You've been an angel compared to me. I have made a slave of you; but all that is over now. I did not think, Jenny; I did not indeed."

"But—Robert——"

"You shall have more help in the house, another servant. We'll get her in, Jenny, long before the sewing-club night comes round."

"Oh, Robert, how kind you are! I feel as light as a bird."

"And you are almost," he answered, smiling a little sadly as he looked into her eager face. "We'll all turn over a new leaf, Jane. Heaven knows I did not mean to be cruel."

"Robert, you were never that."

"Well—we'll let it be; bygones shall be bygones if you will. Oh, and I forgot to say that I saw Leeds this afternoon. It's a very dull time just now, the poor fellow says, without a job on hand, so I thought I'd give him one. They'll be here to begin to-morrow morning."

"You—are—not going to have the house done up?" she exclaimed in wild surprise.

"Every square inch of it. And, once the painting and that's finished we'll see what else we can do to make it look a bit brighter."

She hardly believed it; she burst into tears. "And I have been so wicked!" she cried. "Only today I had quite wicked thoughts, Robert. I was envying Mrs. Burnham; I was feeling angry with every body. It was the discouragement, Robert."

"Yes, it was the discouragement," he said quite humbly. "We will do better for the future, Jane; I'll try another plan."

She cried silently for a minute longer; soft, happy tears; feeling that light had superseded darkness.

"And it has all arisen from my trying to carry out for a bit that blessed proverb: 'A soft answer turneth away wrath!'" she murmured. "Robert, did you ever before see such lovely white ware?"—*The Argosy.*

MISUSE OF WORDS BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Mutual is a word often misused for *common*, as in the phrase, "our *mutual* friend." It is a matter for regret that CHARLES DICKENS should have chosen this phrase as the title of his latest novel, thereby giving a kind of authority to its misuse. For though he puts the phrase into the mouth of the illiterate "Golden Dustman," and by no means uses it as his own, yet the very fact of the favorite novelist using the phrase, helps to make it current, or rather to keep it so. *Mutual* means *reciprocal*, and is rightly applied to *friendship*, but not to a *friend*. COWPER uses it in this sense in his "Friendship:"

> "*Mutual* attention is implied,
> And equal truth on either side."

And again in "The Faithful Bird:"

> "Two gold finches, whose sprightly song
> Had been their *mutual* solace long,
> Lived happy prisoners there."

POPE, also, in his "Essay on Man:"

> "But as He framed a whole, the whole to bless,
> On *mutual* wants built *mutual* happiness."

From a consideration of these passages it is evident that the idea conveyed by the word *mutual* can apply to two and not more than two. What is meant by a "*mutual* friend" is, one who is friendly with both the persons that feel a *mutual* regard for each other. Now this is exactly the meaning of *common*, one that belongs equally to both. Thus we call a field in which any parishioner may graze his cow the *common* field, and speak of land unappropriated by any particular person as a *common*.

In the Acts of the Apostles (chapter iv.) we find this use of the word: "Neither said any of them that aught of these things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things *common*."

And SHAKESPEARE says:

> Brave peers of England, pillars of the State,
> To you Duke Humphrey must unload his grief;
> Your grief; the *common* grief of all the land.

Again, GRAY:

> "The meanest floweret of the vale,
> The simplest note that swells the gale,
> The *common* sun, the air, the skies,
> To him are opening paradise."

But though in the case of "Our *Mutual* Friend," we accuse Mr. DICKENS, not of committing an error himself, but of merely giving currency to an old one, we cannot allow the same justification of what is introduced in the course of the narrative. It would be difficult to find a more senseless phrase than occurs on page 47 (No. 2:) "For the rest, both the tap and parlor of the 'Six Jolly Fellowship Porters,' *gave upon* the river." *Gave* what? A view? Then why not *looked* upon the river? *Gave* an exit to the river? Then why not *opened* on to the river? And as if this meaningless phrase, which is mere bald translation from a French idiomatic expression, were a favorite with the author, we find it again in No. 12, page 33: "Although a room of modest situation—for its windows *gave* on Silas Wegg's old corner—and of no pretentions," &c. Every lover of the English language has a right to complain of a successful novelist, who thus abuses his influence, and helps to popularize such an absurd use of a word, by introducing it into his text.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

CLERICAL FOPS.—No sooner had the clerical order rallied from the shock and impoverishment consequent on HENRY'S ecclesiastical changes, than its more fortunate members provoked the anger of severe censors by their indulgence in delicate and more costly apparel. Velvet gowns were again frequently seen on the backs of prosperous priests, some of whom were even guilty of the effeminacy of wearing velvet shoes and slippers. "Such men," exclaimed honest LATIMER, "are more fit to dance the morris-dance, than to be permitted to preach." The clergy of whom Master LATIMER spake thus disdainfully were the clerical fops of EDWARD the Sixth's cathedral towns. The restoration of the Papacy by EDWARD'S successor stimulated the vanity of these fancifully attired priests, of whom STRYPE records: "The priests, especially the better sort of them, took much care about the habit and apparel they wore. They went about in side-sweeping gowns, with great wide sleeves, four-cornered caps, and smooth smirk faces." The four-cornered or geometrical cap—was universally resumed by those of the Marian clergy, who, after laying it aside together with other badges of orthodoxy in EDWARD'S time, determined like prudent men to accommodate themselves to the wishes of the Catholic Queen.—*Jeaffreson's Book about the Clergy.*

THE EXPLOSION AT MINERSVILLE

Details of the Disaster—Three Boys Killed Instantly and Many Persons Severely Injured.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, March 23.

Yesterday morning at 6¾ o'clock one of the boilers at the breaker of the Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Company, on Wolf Creek, about a mile above Minersville, exploded with terrible force. The whole building in which the boilers were was completely demolished, the mason-work in and around it torn down and scattered in every direction, while two of the boilers were thrown over, and the third, the one causing the disaster, was carried a distance of fully one hundred yards and landed on the railroad near the switch leading to what is generally known as Seviel's Breaker. Large stones composing the mason-work of the boiler house were hurled around on all sides. One stone, weighing probably 150 pounds, was found on the railroad about fifty yards below where the boiler lay. The heavy wood-work composing the frame of the building was scattered around, torn and splintered into mere shreds.

Three boys were instantly killed by being either scalded or crushed by the stones or timber, while five men and six boys beside were more or less injured, and others escaped with slight scratches, some of them escaping so narrowly that it appears almost miraculous.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known, but will probably be discovered in the course of the Coroner's investigation.

It is truly surprising that so few were killed when the fact is taken into consideration that it occurred a few minutes before the regular hour for commencing work, and when the men and boys had collected around the boiler-house, as is customary before starting to work.

The list of killed and wounded, as far as learned, is as follows:

Killed—Wm. Cook, Richard Hennesy, John Kelley.

Wounded—Jacob Molle, man, badly bruised; Michael Given, man, leg broken and otherwise badly injured; John Sheaffer, man, bruised about the breast; John Sheaffer, son, hands badly scalded and severe scalp wound, besides other bruises; John Coombe, man, slightly scalded and bruised; Jacob Freller, engineer, very badly scalded and otherwise injured; Christian Weaver, boy, hand crushed and head cut in different places; Alexander Lebach, boy, leg broken, body badly bruised and head and face cut; Thomas Campbell, boy, badly injured; Bernard Mohan, boy, severely scalded; John Kaerble, boy, arm broken and leg severely bruised. The dead were immediately removed and the wounded promptly attended by Drs. HELWIG and BEACH.

The boilers were three in number, and had been carefully examined on Sunday, when they were pronounced in first-rate order. The outside one, which exploded, as it now lies on the railroad, looks as though it had been recently repaired, and the iron, at the end blown off, appears to be of the best kind, though the end was torn off almost as evenly as if cut off.

One boy sitting outside the boiler-house was thrown some ten feet and landed on the dirt bank, another was thrown about twenty feet and fell in the snow, both fortunately being more frightened than hurt.

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures by Bougerau and Boulanger—Sales at Auction.

A noticeable work of art by W. BOUGERAU, of Paris, has recently passed through the hands of GOUPIL, of this City. It is of life size, and represents a dark-eyed, dark-haired girl crossing a small stream with her baby brother on her back. She is glancing lovingly round to see whether baby enjoys his ride. He, with golden hair floating in the wind, eyes dancing with childish glee, slightly-parted rosy lips, and a peach-bloom flush on his pretty cheeks, clasps his sister's neck with his chubby arms and dimpled hands, while his little toes curl up with pleasure. As a painter of such subjects, BOUGERAU has few rivals, and certainly no superiors. His children are no fancy creations, no infantile fairies, too good and beautiful for this wicked world, but substantial flesh and blood, sweet and pure and lovable, but quite capable of sulking and pouting occasionally. That every child he paints is a life study is quite evident, for nowhere but in nature can such variety of attitude, expression and feature be found as he gives us. Who but he can fully render that expression of perfect innocence, purity and happiness that children's faces often wear? It is principally, however, in the expression of coyness mingled with childish glee that he excels. Our readers will remember a painting by him entitled "Les Oranges," exhibited in this City some years ago, which was a remarkable example of his power in this particular. His drawing is perfect, delicate but firm, and his flesh tints purity itself. It may, indeed, be doubted whether in the rendering of the soft and almost transparent skin of very young children he has any living equal. The picture we have noticed above is in his best manner, and we were not surprised to hear that it was purchased by one of our most liberal and appreciative art patrons, so soon as unpacked. It will probably be returned to the gallery in Fifth-avenue for public exhibition during the week.

In the same gallery is a noticeable picture by BRUN, pupil of CABANEL, entitled "Paris at Night," and representing a little rag-picker resting from her labors. Poorly clad, with sun-browned face, and tangled, matted hair, she stands sorrowfully and pleadingly beneath the shelter of a wall. In the distance is a couple of maskers just setting out for the fête. The picture is good in expression and tone, and the same may be said of SCHREYER'S "Party of Arabs." The attitude of the dun-colored horse is remarkably natural. The rocky foreground is painted with great care, and there is a good stretch of landscape in the distance. It is one of the best of this artist's smaller pictures, but is by no means so striking as "The Bull," by VERBOECKHOVEN. With head erect, dilated nostrils and lashing tail, he is striving to break his fastenings, two quiet-looking cows in the rear of the stable being the attraction. The figure is full of life and vigor, and so admirable is the perspective that the animal is absolutely starting from the canvas. A very pleasing picture by LANDELLE, "Overtaken by the Storm," by CALIX, "Going to Church in the Olden Time," by CARAUD—full of expression and highly finished—and a fine lake scene in the White Mountains, by A. T. BRICHER, are also on exhibition. That superb picture by JOURDAN, "The Novel," one of the very finest of the kind ever exhibited in this City, is still on the walls.

The works of C. BOULANGER, of Paris, are unfortunately not much known here. A fine example of his graceful and finished style is the one now on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery. It represents a scene in Pompeii, and is entitled "The Promenade." A "gentleman of the period," with toga and buskins of purple and gold, is escorting a fair Pompeian down the public promenade. The wreath of flowers on his head, his dress and bearing indicate that he is a person of distinction, and also somewhat of a dandy. His face is turned toward the lady at his side, and his discourse is evidently of a highly-interesting nature. She, fair creature, while partially covering her face with her vail, leaves her eyes exposed, and glances at her companion with an expression of roguish pleasure. She is evidently delighted by what he is saying to her, but is disposed at the same time to tease him a little. In the background is seen the interior of a large hall, and at the door of this building are three women and an African slave. One woman, a lovely blonde, stands with her arm resting on the side of the door-way. Another is seated on the door-sill, and the third is stooping to whisper to her. All three are regarding the promenaders with curiosity and amusement, while a somewhat contemptuous smile overspreads their countenances. The slave leans against the wall and looks on with a fixed and stern aspect. His is a most striking face and figure, affording in every way a fine contrast to those of the women near him. The execution of the painting is almost faultless. The color is good, the grouping effective, the attitudes most graceful and natural and the expression strongly brought out. Though reminding us of the style of COOMANS, it is more delicate and less hard and cold than his pictures are apt to be. Very different to "The Promenade," and appealing, perhaps, more to our sympathies, are HOLFELD'S companion pictures, representing a little girl chuckling to herself over the picture-book before her, the light being reflected from the white paper upward to her face, and a handsome boy in a musing mood. They are striking pictures, the latter being, however, the best in color. Turning from these we find a grand picture by ZIMMERMANN, representing the interior of a gorgeous apartment, a chamber of state, with its tapestried walls, frescoed ceiling and marble floor. It is noticeable for its fine perspective and careful finish. Among the new landscapes in this gallery are a New-England scene, by A. T. BRICHER, a carefully painted and most pleasing picture, and two by D. JOHNSON, giving well-known views on the Hudson. They are faithful reproductions of the scenes intended to be represented, but are somewhat lacking in atmosphere.

PICTURE SALES.

A collection of paintings, noticeable from the fact that nearly all are of more than average merit, is on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. There are several pictures of considerable intrinsic value in the collection, and among them may be mentioned CARL HUBNER'S "Reading the Scriptures" and "The Wood stealers." The expression of devotion on the face of the mother in the first picture, and of terror on that of the little girl in the last, are forcibly rendered. There are three pictures by Mr. GEO. H. BOUGHTON—"The Witching Time of Night," "A Winter Evening," and "A Breton Flower Girl." The first has attracted much attention. It represents the interior of a ruined building overgrown by thorns and weeds. A tomb, with two marble figures, occupies the center. An owl is resting on the tomb, and another is flying toward it. It is a somber picture, "dark and cold and dreary as the church-yard mold," but full of true feeling. His "Breton Flower Girl—one of a class of subjects which have rendered him famous—is in his best style. We also notice here an admirable picture by DEJONGHE, (No. 50,) two by PAUL SOYER, (64 and 65,) one by CHAS. FECRUS, (49,) a somewhat pretentious one by ED. BEAUMONT, entitled "The Shipwreck;" "The Early Breakfast," by EASTMAN JOHNSON; "Beatrice Cenci," by E. BERANGER; and "The Fisherman's Family," by ARTZ. The last is a most unpretending composition and cold in color, but is really one of the most artistic pictures in the collection. It has in it that touch of nature which goes straight to the heart, and compels us to linger over it in spite of ourselves.

Among the landscapes are "Adirondack Scenery," by F. E. CHURCH, painted in his quieter style; "The Camel's Hump," and two others, by S. R. GIFFORD; several by J. W. CASILEAR; "On the Juniata," by WILCOX, of Philadelphia; "In the Desert," by W. T. RICHARDS; three or four by the HARTS, and a superb view of Lake Champlain, by SHATTUCK. The collection will be sold on Thursday evening next, at 7½.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

The Ladies' Art Association gave a public reception yesterday at their rooms in Clinton Hall. Some pleasing landscapes by Mrs. OAKES, VAN NORMAN and CULVER were exhibited, and a figure piece "The Blue Stocking," by Mrs. GREY, which holds out a promise of better things to come. Some of Mrs. GREATOREX'S sketches were also on exhibition.

The artists of the Association Building in Twenty-fourth-street, also held a reception yesterday which was well attended. Some striking pictures were on the easels, among which Mr. BRICHER'S "Scene on the Mississippi," Mr. WM. HART'S "Last Gleam," Mr. S. R. GIFFORD'S "Scene on the Columbia River," and Mr. BISPHAM'S "Condemned" were particularly noticeable. Mr. SMILLIE, Mr. J. WOODWARD THOMPSON, Mr. WYANT, and many others also exhibit some pleasing pictures.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Allegorical Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest and amusement, and no surprise, the letter of your Paris correspondent about YVON'S new picture. YVON is a celebrated battle-painter, an artist of the realistic rather than the imaginative school—about as fit a man to paint an allegory as our own BIERSTADT. But putting the particular artist out of the question, allegorical painting on a large scale is a snare, a delusion and a mockery. It must always be more or less a failure. This opinion may be disputed. I have heard and participated in many discussions on the subject. One of the earliest that I can remember was at my own table, twenty years ago, between Messrs. JOHN W. EHNINGER and GEO. W. CURTIS. The artist denounced, the critic defended, allegorical painting. It seemed to me that the former had much the best of it. The point which I then took in support of Mr. EHNINGER was, that such amount of allegory as is desirable or possible can always be introduced in the accessories and ornaments of a historical or *genre* picture.

Look at the famous allegorical works in existence; how inadequate they all are; how grotesque and ridiculous many of them are. INGRES was a great allegorical painter. How absurd his "Apotheosis of Napolen" is, and how doubly absurd does it seem after reading the official explanation. The heavens filled with NAPOLEON and his four-horse team, the earth occupied by France, (in a position that reminds you of CHARLES LAMB'S joke about venturing on an orange,) while below all a figure like a child's jack-in-the-box is violently projected forward in the act of knocking head-over-heels a very conventional demon. This episode, we are informed, represents "Order Overthrowing Anarchy." "The Apotheosis of Homer" is better; at least there is nothing ridiculous in it, and one figure (the female who represents the Odyssey,) may be called grand; but as a whole it is not worthy of its great subject. Take KAULBACH'S "Destruction of Jerusalem," (an allegorical picture with a historical name,) or LEUTZES'S analogous "Crescent and Cross." How weak they are; how absurd in parts; how inferior to other works of those masters.

There exists some veritable *chefs d'œuvre* on a smaller scale which are called allegorical, but the incidental allegory in them is so slight that it may be practically disregarded. TITIAN'S "Sacred and Profane Love" is justly considered one of his best works. Why? Because it is a superb representation of two strongly contrasted types of female beauty. How much the allegory of the picture has to do with its merits may be inferred from the fact that the critics are by no means unanimous as to which of the ladies is the "Sacred" and which the "Profane." ALBERT DURER'S drawings are great works, yet as allegories they are failures, because they do not explain themselves clearly. Is the "Knight" a Christian warrior, bound to triumph over his disagreeable companions, or is he a worldling, a personage of the immense *Danse Macabre*, on the point of becoming their victim? Does "Melancolia" represent Contemplation or Science or Truth, or what?

"Hans Breitmann's" "Sermon Against the Sunday Laws," (one of the best of his ballads, but omitted in the republication for fear of shocking some of the "unco' guid,") has a note to each verse accounting for the non-production of the cut intended to illustrate it. In one stanza the Sunday laws were mentioned by name, and the artist was directed to make a picture of them; "but," the annotator continues, "he said he didn't know vot dey was like, and couldn't ketch de abstract idee." He was a wise man in his generation, that hypothetical artist, much wiser than some more pretentious workmen.

CARL BENSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, March 23.

The Servant Question—The Household and Political Life.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper of Monday, March 4, proposing that "women should demonstrate in a more general and satisfactory manner than at present their capacity to govern their servants and firesides before insisting upon having other and more arduous labor devolved upon them," suggests a few thoughts. My opinion is that more brains, more knowledge of human nature, and certainly more tact and patience are required to manage a household of uneducated unprincipled servants, young undeveloped children, to say nothing of unreasonable husbands, than would be necessary to qualify one to vote in this country. Some people seem to think that a right to vote necessarily implies a wish to hold office, without any regard to qualification. But possibly no more unqualified persons would get into office even then than at present, and perhaps some might be content to remain at home with the hundreds of men that are unqualified, and are content to do the same, but would not be content to have their vote taken from them. We do not all expect to be Presidents, but if by any strange freak in the political world we should some of us be called to govern this great country, I doubt if we could exceed our illustrious predecessors in extravagance, want of principle, or even in backbiting and quarreling; at least if we are to believe what the newspapers say on the subject.

A BELIEVER IN EQUAL RIGHTS.

NORTH SALEM, Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

Rev. G. H. Hepworth on Catholicism Versus Protestantism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received a copy of your paper of March 24, in which a correspondent who signs himself P. F. F., takes exception to some of my statements made in a sermon recently delivered, and asking for an answer. I have to thank my opponent for the generally fair spirit in which his letter is written. I like honest criticism, and I am not surprised that he has challenged one or two of my deductions from facts. This question of Catholicism versus Protestantism, which seems to stir the whole community at the present time, will never reach a solution, if carried on with party spirit and zeal. It ought to be discussed with perfect candor and perfect impartiality; and so I have again to thank P. F. F. for the fair way in which he has entered the field.

He seems to be under the impression that I have made numerous "misstatements." I remember to have said some very hard things of Catholicism, and if my criticisms were harsh or unjust, I shall be only too glad too retract them every one. But let us look at the matter a little carefully, and we shall see to what extent my statements have been *mis*-statements. Your correspondent seems to think that I do a gross injustice to myself and the cause I represent, when I say that "the Catholic Church owes no political allegiance to this country. The individual members of that Church owe allegiance to the Pope alone, and would fight you if commanded to do so."

Now, this is a rough statement; if it is untrue I do great injustice to the Catholic Church. But, Mr. Editor, if it is true, does not the Catholic Church put itself in a very bad light before the American people? If it is true am I too harsh? can I, as an American citizen, be too harsh in my criticism? But, is it true? Let us see. In Mr. BROWNSON'S *Review*, and for many years this *Review* was one of the most important organs of Catholicism in this country, I find this very remarkable statement, which I read to my congregation as corroborative of what I had said previously: "The Church is a kingdom and a power, and as such must have a supreme chief (Pope,) *and this authority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals. If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the Constitution, sell the nationality of the country, and annex it as a dependent province to Napoleon the Little, they would be bound to obey.*"

I would like to ask "P. F. F." if any statement which I made on the necessary infidelity of the Catholic Church to the institutions of this country can equal this one, made by an honored member (at the time) of the Catholic Church. If the assertion be true, am I a "wolf in sheep's clothing" for warning the community against such an organization? Nay, is it not time to agitate the question, and to put a stop to the encroachments of a Church (Catholic or Protestant) which can hang out such a banner.

But perhaps my correspondent may not be satisfied with the testimony of one of the laity. Let me quote a few words from the Pope himself. In the Syllabus, proposition twenty reads thus: (It is an error to say that) "The ecclesiastical power must not exercise its authority without the permission and assent of the civil government." Does not this proposition distinctly claim for the Church an authority which may at any time nullify an oath of allegiance to any civil government?

It seems to me that the Church plainly affirms here that the allegiance of every member of the Catholic Church to the Pope as a potentate, (taken in connection with other propositions in the Syllabus,) political as well as ecclesiastical, is primary in importance, while any oath of allegiance to our Government must be secondary. Now, of what value is the oath of allegiance to our Government if it can be set aside, not by the religious convictions of the recusant, (for this is a divine right which obtains with all men,) but at the dictation of a man, a foreign potentate, who has repeatedly expressed his abhorrence of some of the fundamental principles of republicanism?

Read the above in connection with canons 13 and 6 which run thus: "Whoever says the true Church of Christ, outside of which no one can be saved, is another than the one Holy Catholic, and Roman Apostolic Church—let him be accursed." "Whoever says that intolerance with which the Catholic Church regards and condemns all religious sects that have separated from her is not prescribed by divine law—let him be accursed." And I think I am neither more nor less than just when I assert that Catholicism, as represented in its highest authority, would, if it could, take this country, subvert our institutions, and drive every Protestant to the wall by means of what it calls "external condemnation and wholesome penalties." I can only say in conclusion, that the chief authority I had for my assertions last Sunday, was the words of the Pope himself. If the Catholics of this country accept the Syllabus as indicative of the spirit of the Church, I have not said enough. If they do not, I shall be glad to hear from them.

GEO. H. HEPWORTH.

SNAKE-BITES.

Certain Specific for the Treatment of Rattlesnake Wounds—Extracts from an Interesting Paper by Dr. Halford.

If we are to place reliance on the additional statements of our Australian exchanges, and those of a pamphlet of fourteen pages now lying open before us, there can be but little doubt that GEORGE B. HALFORD, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the University of Melbourne, has really made the most important discovery in therapeutics since the days of JENNER. Most Southern and all low latitudes are, as a general thing, cursed with the existence of those venomous reptiles, the slightest puncture from whose fangs has been hitherto regarded as all but certain death, and whose stealthy habits, insignificant size and noiseless locomotion render them difficult of detection, until the scarcely perceptible, although not less fatal wound is inflicted. The prominent scourges in this connection are the rattlesnake of this continent, the cobra de capella of India, and the tiger-snake of Australia. There are, perhaps, other serpents equally venomous, but these, as best known, may be placed at the head of the list. Except in the rarest possible instances, their bite proves mortal, and often so speedily, that in a few minutes after it is felt, the sufferer breathes with difficulty, becomes comatose, falls, and dies within an hour. That the aborigines of India, America and Australia, &c., know of some remedy for cases of this character, has long been believed; but, then, we do not meet with many well-authenticated instances, where persons who had been bitten by those poisonous creatures, recovered through this agency. The individual, therefore, who steps forward in the light of medical science, and demonstrates to the world that he has found a sovereign specific for the deadly wound of the cobra or the rattlesnake, is entitled to the consideration and gratitude of the whole human family.

In the paper read some time ago before the Medical Society of Victoria, Dr. HALFORD, who, by the way, is a nephew of the world-renowned cantatrice, Mme. ANNA BISHOP, and to whom this discovery is now attributed, observes as follows:

"Being struck with the effects of injecting thirty minims of liquor ammonia B. P. sp. gr. 0.959 into the external jugular vein of dogs inoculated with snake-poison, and knowing that I should for some time after be prevented from continuing the experiments, I wrote suggesting a similar treatment in desperate cases among men; and I propose, without, I hope, the least straining after effect, to detail all that I believe trustworthy on the subject of the injection of ammonia into the circulation; and if ever it should become as great an agent in medicine as it seems to promise, the credit of its introduction into practice must undoubtedly belong to the profession of this colony.

Up to the present time, nine cases of snake-poisoning have been treated by the injection of ammonia into the veins. Not all of them are valuable, although they have all ended successfully. In some the beneficial effects of the ammonia have been instantly visible to the by-standers. One case was wrongly reported as fatal, after the injection of ammonia, for Dr. NATHAN, of Sydney, who saw the patient, thus writes me: 'I do wish it to be known that your remedy was not used.'

The form of ammonia which I made use of is the liquor ammoniæ of the British Pharmacopœia, sp. gr. 0.959, the dose hitherto used being thirty minims. In operating I raise the skin over the vein and transfix it (the skin) with a scalpel so as fully to expose the vessel. Dissecting away any tissue obscuring it, I introduce the point of a hypodermic syringe, and passing the nozzle well into the vein, inject toward the heart. On withdrawing the syringe, the slightest pressure with the finger stops the bleeding. It is scarcely necessary to say that by this means no air passes into the vein, and even, as I have frequently proved, should a whole syringeful of air be injected, no mischief need result.

What I have reliable as to the effect of the injection on man in the order in which the operation has been performed, is as follows: Dr. DEMPSTER, of Buckworth, was the first to apply the remedy to a human being, and he says: 'I injected liq. ammon. fort. into the saphæna vein, and also hypodermically. This affected the patient at once, and after the second injection, he woke up and became sensible; his pupils, which had before been very sluggish, acted well; and his pulse rose from fifty-six to seventy.'

Messrs. ARNOLD A. BECKET and WOOLRIDGE, speaking of the Elsternwick case, in which I myself operated, say: 'At the time of the operation Mr. BROWN was comatose. The effect of the injection of ammonia into the system was marvelous. In a very short time the patient became sensible, and in answer to how he felt, exclaimed, 'Fine,' a very appropriate and significant word. From that time all symptoms of coma disappeared.'

Dr. BARNETT, of Smythesdale, describing a case says: 'Countenance swollen and dusky; conjunctiva much injected, cornea glassy, pulse small and slow, a complete state of stupor; if support was withdrawn the patient sank to the floor. I injected fifteen drops of liquor ammonia into the median vein of the injured arm. In a few minutes she became violently excited, laughing, crying singing, biting and throwing herself about so much as to require two persons to restrain her.'

Besides these, there are other cases referred to with great clearness and minuteness, in which it would seem that in cases of snake poisoning, however virulent, the injection of ammonia into the blood in the mode and quantities here described, completely neutralizes the effects of the venom, and restores the patient to health and strength in an incredibly short space of time. One instance is given in which a person had been bitten for a considerable period before this antidote could be administered; and yet, although he had all but breathed his last, he was lifted, as it by magic, from the very mouth of the grave through this benign agency. What, however, we are most desirous of knowing now is, whether this specific will be found to be a remedy in all cases of blood-poisoning—whether it is of value in hydrophobia, cholera, &c. That it is a remedy against the fearful inroads of venomous reptiles, there seems to be some very forcible evidence; and it would be well for all those who inhabit the countries where such abound, to test its efficacy and inform themselves thoroughly of the *modus operandi* of its application. In what we have now said, or rather published, on the subject, sufficient information may be found in this connection; and when we observe that the discovery of Dr. HALFORD has commanded the attention of the Medical Society and Faculty of Victoria, and elicited their highest commendations, it may well attract the attention of the general public."

The Latest Snake Story from India.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer of engineers now serving in India:

The last time I was in camp with K. was when I was on my first tour of inspection, and we were very jolly. On that occasion a fearful accident befel me which has formed the subject of ever-lasting chaff unto this day. We were halting in a small inspection building. It was dusk, and I went into my bath-room to have my tub. In the bath-room was erected a masonry bath with high walls, but I preferred my tub. It was as I said, before dusk, and a pretty strong wind was blowing through the open door. I took off my clothes and put them on a chair, and was standing on the wet floor of the bath-room, just stepping into my tub, when a great long, black, cold slimy snake coiled round my legs and rushed between them. I gave a tremendous howl and leaped into the tub, when I gave three more dismal howls, and shuddered continuously from head to foot as I saw that the brute had taken up his station between me and the door, barring all escape. I was afraid to take the chance of dashing water over him, because it was just possible that he might spring at me, so I hoisted myself up on the edge of the tub standing against the corner of the wall—the furthest I could get from him—and uttered another melancholy howl of helplessness, and stood looking at him, and he at me. Thereupon the following conversation ensued between K., in the next room, and me:

K.—What the devil's up?

Myself—Oh, a snake—a great big black snake, and he won't budge, and I can't get out.

K.—Hold hard till I come with a light and a stick and some niggers.

Myself.—For God's sake don't stir or you'll drive him at me. Don't come I say—don't come—don't you come.

K.—All right then, I won't.

So the snake and I continued to stare at each other, and I revolved plans of escape. I thought a jump from the edge of the unstable tub over the masonry bath-wall, about five feet off, into the bath might save me, if it even broke my leg. It was my only chance of escape, and I should probably have to take it, although I didn't know for the life of me what might be in the bath, and it was getting as dark as pitch. I shivered away on the edge of the tub; at last a gleam of hope crossed my mind.

"I say, K.—"

K.—Well, shall I bring the light.

Myself—Yes, bring it gradually and carefully, and not a nigger, and don't come beyond the corner or you may come in for it yourself,

So a faint gleam spread itself over the floor, which only magnified the terrors of the situation. Suddenly, with a desperate resolve, I stooped and sent a whole souse of water over the snake, who didn't budge an inch, but I was savagely mad now, and I made at him and clutched him by the collar, and lo, and behold! it was my black silk neck-tie, which had been blown in by the wind, got wetted on the floor and blown about my legs, and had put me in the worst funk I ever was in. Fancy a man shying at his own neck-tie!

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Cardinal CULLEN has hurled a special anathema at the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" and French plays generally.

Fifty-three members of the English Parliament have joined the Committee of the Society of Arts to secure the reduction of postage to one cent for four ounces of printed matter.

The Manchester Home Trade Association have petitioned Mr. LOWE to consider the claims of sugar and coffee for further reduction of duty.

In the beginning of 1870 there were in Great Britain 1,390 papers and 626 magazines. The lowest-priced paper was a halfpenny and the highest sixpence.

The Prince Imperial attended his first "grown-up ball" on the 27th of February, and may be considered to have "come out."

The King of Saxony is at work upon a German translation of TENNYSON'S works.

The Hessian Government has forbidden the exhibition of children of "school age" by traveling showmen.

mThe Diet of Sweden has passed a law aditting Jews and Dissenters to political rights.

The public hotels of Paris are still comparatively empty, and all trade is dull.

An expedition is fitting out in St. Petersburg for the ethnographical exploration of Mantchooria and Mongolia.

A large meeting at Birmingham, England, has declared in favor of compulsory, free, unsectarian education.

One of the brothers ROTHSCHILD purchased a painting by GREUZE, in the San Donato collection, for 126,000 francs.

The expenditure for the North German Navy has been estimated in the Budget for 1871 at 8,000,190 thalers.

About 7,000,000 pounds of spurious and filthy tea is on its way from China to London.

The yearly issue of daily papers in London is 80,000,000; of weekly papers, 120,000,000; making a total of 200,000,000.

In the Dublin City Council a petition in favor of the Sunday closing of public houses was adopted by 23 to 9 votes.

An Imperial ukase has been issued ordering the suppression in Russia of lotteries for so-called charitable purposes.

Vaccination is now going on in Paris to a very considerable extent in all classes of society. There are more illness and deaths than usual.

The oldest woman in Vienna is MARIE HENSCHKOWSKY, born in 1764.

The London Chess Club has been dissolved after a checquered existence of sixty-three years.

M. F. DE LESSEPS contradicts the rumor that the Suez Canal Company contemplate effecting a new loan.

The Metropolitan District of London occupies 77,977 acres, or 122 square miles, and has a population of 3,170,754. The number of houses is 406,507.

Hamburg is exclusively supplied with English coals.

The health of the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT is gradually improving.

The Government of Bavaria has ordered a medico-topographical and ethnological description of the Kingdom to be prepared.

M. DELAUNAY is the successor of LE VERRIER in the Paris Observatory.

Fifty-three candidates have offered themselves for fifteen vacancies in the London Royal Society.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON'S new journal, *Light*, will make its appearance in May.

The vine is cultivated in seventy-nine Departments of France, and yields the sum of 1,600,000,000 francs. The cultivation and production of wine gives employment to 6,500,000 people, and the wine trade alone employs 2,000,000 more.

Since M. GUSTAVE DORE was fourteen, he has made no less than 40,000 drawings, great and small.

It is said that Baron HAUSSMANN contemplates building a magnificent city in Italy, to be called Nuova Roma.

The Anti-Russian Party have a large majority in the new Bavarian Chamber.

The Jews of Algeria have been admitted to all the rights and privileges of French citizenship. That creates about 50,000 more French citizens.

The first execution in thirty-seven years has taken place in the Duchy of Coburg-Gotha. A surgeon named KUHN, who murdered a girl of seventeen, was the criminal executed.

In a paper read before the French *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. DEFREMERY maintained that the date of the capture of Jerusalem by the Egyptian Caliph should be 1098, and not 1096, the date hitherto adopted by historians.

Prof. LIEBIG has received the Albert medal from the Society of Arts, Trade and Manufacture of Great Britain. Only one such medal is awarded annually, and this is the first that has ever been given to a German.

The *Saturday Review* says of the debate on the Irish Land bill, that "it was so dull that any joke was clutched at, and the House was convulsed at the oddity of a poor boy having a grandmother."

The Italian Minister of War has ordered the dismissal, on unlimited furlough, of the soldiers of the class of 1865. The total dismissals amount now to 30,000 men.

The King of Prussia has given 300,000 thalers for the purpose of establishing a Mutual Assurance Society for officers of the army and navy.

The Russian Government intends shortly to form a separate Ministry for Commerce.

The historian KLACZKO has been invited to leave Paris for Vienna. He enters the Imperial Chancelry with a salary of 5,000 florins and the title of "Hofrath."

The will of J. FIELDEN, a Manchester cotton-spinner, has been sworn to as under £1,300,000. The will of MORRISON bequeathed £4,000,000, the largest sum ever sworn to in England.

There were sent to the United States from Leipsic, during the last three months of 1869, books, journals, and other printed matter of the value of $45,154; and maps, paintings, and pictures to the value of $9,063.

When the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Agra, he inquired whether there was a lunatic asylum in the place. Being answered negatively, he is said to have devoutly thanked heaven, remarking that wherever there was one he always found the word "welcome" in large letters over the entrance.

A well-known character has just died in Paris, M. SOLEIL, the chief cashier of the Bank of France, and who signed all its notes. He used to boast that his autograph was the most valuable in France.

An important work for students of the French Revolution is being published at Leipzig—Prof. SCHMIDT'S *Pictures of the French Revolution*, drawn from the papers of the Secret Police of Paris.

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, in advocating a purer orthography, has made a curious calculation as to the waste of time and money by the use of the single letter "u" in words from the Latin, where it is not required, such as "labor, honor, vigor, favor," &c. He estimates the waste of pens, ink, paper, type-setting and printing over the world at £10,000 a year.

The Italians begin the new financial year with a deficiency of 110,000,000, to be provided for during the year. The great bulk of the deficiency is to be made good by extra taxation.

The French journals are angry because the *acte d'accusation* of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE was obtained and published by an English journal, while the document is refused to them and its publication forbidden. *Le Figaro* of today calls the occurrence "a matter of such gravity, that we cannot pass it by in silence."

A young man recently went to the banks of the Danube for the purpose of drowning himself. He laid his hat on the ground, when a soldier on guard shouted, "Fall back there, or I'll shoot you." The young man picked up his hat and rapidly ran away. Death by shooting was not in his programme.

The Prince Imperial has finished copying his own portrait from a photograph. The picture, which is said to be cleverly executed, is destined for Pope PIUS IX.

The English Government is conducting an inquiry into the case of the Welsh fasting girl. A nurse testified that the child asked to smell witness's scent bottle and drank about three-quarters of the contents. The parents had taken a vow not to give the girl food unless she asked for it.

One newspaper in Germany, the *Colgone Gazette*, reports as large a circulation as 15,000. Germany has altogether 1,983 newspapers of which 581 are political and 1,402 non-political.

The northern tower of Cologne Cathedral has reached a height of 180 feet above the ground. The towers are to be built at the rate of thirty feet a year. The Cathedral will be completed in 1875 as far as the cruciform ornaments, should the subscriptions amount to 250,000 florins a year, as they have done.

The mortality rates of the eleven large towns furnishing weekly returns to the Registrar-General vary from 19.8 in Birmingham to 31.2 in Sheffield, the intermediate places being Hull 23.5, Salford 25.3, Newcastle 25.5, Bristol 25.9, London 27.2, Liverpool 27.4, Bradford 27.7, Leeds 27.9 and Manchester 30.4 per thousand persons living in each place.

The administration of justice in the Supreme Court at Hong Kong was brought to a rather sudden termination on Jan. 11. After the Judge had taken his seat, a report was handed to him from the Chief-Engineer, saying that the building was unsafe. The Judge at once adjourned the Court *sine die*, remarking that he did not wish to listen to any long arguments on the report, but would take it as proved.

A correspondence has for some time been carried forward, in the *South Durham Mercury*, as to whether Mr. CARLYLE is a Pantheist? Mr. J. G. DOUGLAS, of Hartlepool, having in a private letter called the attention of Mr. CARLYLE to the public correspondence referred to, and put the question point blank, "Are you a Pantheist?" Mr. CARLYLE answered in a note, "No, never was; nor a *Pot*-theist either. For the rest, never mind these poor people. So far as they don't mean well, the damage is all their own.—T. C. (7th March, 1870.)"

Mr. E. J. TRENDELL, of the Abbey House, Abingdon, has in his possession a massive stone sarcophagus. This relic of antiquity, which is well worthy the inspection of all lovers of antiquarian research, was discovered in the course of excavations made by Mr. TRENDELL in his grounds some time since. It is 7 feet long, [illegible] inches deep, and 2½ inches thick, and it is generally supposed to have contained the remains of the illustrious King CISSA, father to King INA. CISSA was King of Wessex, and is the reputed founder of Abingdon. He gave to HEAN large quantities of land, whereon to build the Abbey of Abingdon. CISSA died about the year A. D. 679. On a portion of the lid of the coffin is an elaborately cut, raised cross, with the figure of a cross-bow, and other tracings now almost obliterated.

The Tribunal of the Seine has delivered judgment in the case of the latest claimants to the inheritance of JEAN THIERRY. For 216 years this property, usually valued at 20,000,000 francs, has continued to attract fancied descendants. THIERRY made his will in 1654, at which time the bulk of his large fortune was in the Bank of Venice. Between 1706 and 1797, some 369 claims of heirship were registered. In the latter year, Venice fell into the hands of the French, and the THIERRY inheritance was swept into the French Treasury. In the present case, the Tribunal has directed that there is not sufficient proof of the alleged transfer of the disputed property from the Venetian to the French Government, and that therefore the claim must be dismissed with costs.

TEMPERANCE.

Address of Vice-President Colfax in Philadelphia.

Following is the address delivered by Vice-President COLFAX in Philadelphia on Friday evening, upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Friendship Division, Sons of Temperance:

GOV. GEARY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I want to thank you with a grateful heart for the kind and generous manner in which you have welcomed me to-night. Although it was difficult, I can assure you, to spare the time from public duties elsewhere, I found it impossible to resist the kind and persistent and repeated invitation of the Committee of the Division of the Sons of Temperance under whose auspices this meeting is assembled, to come hither and join with you in the celebration of its silver anniversary. It happens as a singular coincidence in my own life that this is the silver anniversary of my own connection with the Sons of Temperance. Twenty-five years ago this very year of 1870, when first coming into manhood and starting out in life, I assisted, in 1845, in the organization and installation of a Division of the Sons of Temperance in the town in which I still reside. I have the honor of being its presiding officer, but I had the greater honor of being allowed to subscribe to its pledge. I have kept that pledge these twenty-five years faithfully and well. And now let me say to you here, as many of you have found it, I have found it to be a safeguard and talisman that no earthly consideration could induce me to yield up; and if God spares me for twenty-five years more, when I am gathered to my fathers, whatever others may think of me, those who may be opposed to me or have misunderstood me, it shall not be said that I have ever, in all the days of my manhood, touched or tasted or handled the unclean thing.

This is a silver anniversary—but better than silver, better than gold, better than rubies, better than all the wealth of Ormus and the Ind is the cause that this Division maintains and defends. I have heard the Governor of this Commonwealth, in his opening address, speak of the evils of intemperance. They are around us on every side. All over the land you see the results of this gigantic evil. You have seen the most noble go down under its influences. You have seen the most intellectual sink beneath its powers. You have seen how it has filled your poor-houses and crowded your jails. But that is not all. Beyond all this it has shut the gates of heaven against thousands of our fellow-men. I have read in my childhood that no drunkard shall share the Kingdom of God. I know there are many here who are not bound with us in total abstinence. They are moderate drinkers, and think they have power to sustain them from becoming victims to its influence; but those as strong as you have fallen. Drink has lowered many with as bright intellects as you. The demon gathers his victims from every class save one—that is the total abstinence party. I remember the question which the jailor at Philippi asked Paul: "What shall I do to be saved?" If you would be saved, forsake the intoxicating bowl.

You all know what war is. You have seen it in mourning and in the families where they mourned their first-born; but this war has not swept off one tithe of the number that this demon has sent to their graves. Pestilence has never taken so many people of the world to their graves as has this demon. You ask what is the remedy, conceding this wrong. I do not come to argue the law in reference to temperance. I come to speak of your individual duty. DANIEL WEBSTER was once asked what was the greatest thought that ever entered his mind. He replied, "The sense of his individual responsibility," and it is that which I would press on you to-night. Associate together for a revival of the cause of temperance. Let each go to his brother and friend and urge upon him the good of the cause. You gather together in churches, and God pours down the spirit of revival on you. I recollect when we used to meet in school-houses and induce drinkers to sign the pledge.

The report of the Committee of State Charities of New-York states that in the New-York poor-houses 72,000 persons, supported by the tax of the people, are reduced to pauperism by some means, and the greater portion is by drink. In the various counties the proportion is as follows: Venango, ½; Clinton, ⅝; Columbia, ½; Portland, ½; Monroe, ¾; Otsego, ⅓; Rensselaer, ⅓; Richmond, ¾; Rockland, ⅝. In Thompson County, out of 144 paupers 101 are from direct drunkenness, and 12 from indirect drunkenness; Way, ½; Westchester, ⅓; Yates, ⅔; Keys, ⅓. In New-York City it is impossible to tell. Go with me to the prison and see the victims who are brought there by drink. Go to the gallows and see there those who would have been useful citizens but for this demon. Sum up these evils, if you can, and then remember that to your individual influence much of this is due. It is stated that there are four hundred thousand more persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor than in preaching the Gospel and educating the young. He then urged on those present to use their efforts to further the cause of temperance, and their reward will be in that city whose streets are of silver and whose gates are of gold.

The Silk Smuggling Case.

A motion was made in the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, to reduce the bail in the case of ISIDORE WOLF and [illegible] MAY, two Broadway importers, charged with smuggling, from $20,000 to $10,000 [illegible] oner. Assistant District-Attorney [illegible] posed the motion, and it [illegible] nied by the Commissioner [illegible] frauds were of [illegible] were [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the Times are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The arguments in the Bonaparte trial at Tours, France, were concluded yesterday. During that of the Procureur-General the Prince was much excited. A verdict in the case is expected to-day....The troubles at Pavia, Italy, are reported to have been quieted and the rioters dispersed. Tranquillity also exists at Bologna, where tumults had also occurred....In the British Parliament yesterday evening the Irish Land bill passed the Commons. ...An English newspaper correspondent, present at the Bonaparte trial at Tours, remarks upon the subserviency of the Court to the supposed sympathy of the Emperor with the Prince....The London *Saturday Review* regards the Irish Police bill as a measure reducing penalties and at the same time making them summary and certain....The *Times*, in referring to the argument of President Grant, deprecates the injury done to American commerce by rebel cruisers, while the *Spectator* ridicules the so-termed desire of the President "to construct a mercantile navy with Federal funds"....John Stuart Mill objects to the Education bill as one requiring religion to be taught to the minority at the public expense....Experts, it is said, are of the opinion that the forthcoming boatrace between Oxford and Cambridge will not be very close....The Irish Church Convention, in session at Dublin, has decided, it is reported, to invest a portion of their funds in American securities.

GENERAL.

Havana advices are to the effect that three brothers, named Rivero, and a man named Garcia, were executed at Matanzas, Cuba, on Friday, after having been tried for furnishing supplies to the Arredondas band. A severe engagement is reported to have taken place near Las Tunas, but the particulars are not given.

Dispatches from Bombay, received in London, report a terrible conflagration in the town of Comptah, near Nugpoor, Bengal. Two hundred houses and 2,500 bales of cotton had been destroyed, entailing an immense loss.

The death of Pierre Soulé is announced in a New-Orleans dispatch of yesterday. His age was sixty-nine years.

Thirty-seven of the rioters at Des Moines Rapids Works have been brought prisoners to Keokuk, Iowa. Further trouble is anticipated from the strikers. They refuse to work, and threaten death to all who do. Apprehension is felt for the safety of the canal bank.

A Canadian named Scott, who was captured last Winter with Baulton's party in the Red River troubles, has, it is said, been executed.

The Hudson River is clear to Saugerties, with the exception of a field of ice one mile in length north of Hyde Park.

A workman, named John Scully, while unloading freight from a New-York steamer at Boston, yesterday, was killed by a bale of goods falling upon him.

Miss L. Burkalow, of Brooklyn, was on Friday admitted to the Bar of Missouri. She was a student of the St. Louis Law-school, and passed a successful examination.

Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has appointed the Mayor and the seven Administrators of the various public departments of New-Orleans, who will compose the Common Council of the city under the new charter. Two of the Administrators are colored men.

The session of the House of Representatives yesterday was devoted entirely to debate on the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole. The Senate was not in session.

The Missouri State Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

Two men, Robert Couch, employed by the railroad company, and Alexander Moore, a farmer, were killed by a train of cars in Cincinnati on Friday night, and the bodies horribly mutilated. They had stepped off the track, as they supposed, to avoid the train.

Mr. John J. Doran, recently of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has purchased Mr. Vallandigham's interest in the Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, of which he becomes the chief editor.

The Democratic City Convention of Cincinnati met yesterday, and adopted resolutions favoring the extension of the city limits.

Another steam-collier, with a capacity for carrying 1,000 tons of coal, was successfully launched at Chester, Penn., yesterday. She is designed for the Reading Railway Company, which already has one of these boats in use and two others under process of construction.

Intelligence has been received at Boston of the death of Mrs. Parmlee, wife of Rev. W. F. Parmlee, a Missionary of the American Board at Erzroom, Turkey.

The safe of the Walcottville, Conn., Savings Bank was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of $500 in currency and $25,000 in securities. The thieves escaped on a handcar stolen from the Naugatuck Railway.

Prince Arthur is to visit California during the latter part of April, going over the Pacific Railway.

The Central Pacific Railroad have completed arrangements by which freight will be unloaded in San Francisco without breaking bulk.

The fire which broke out in the Gold Hill mines a year ago is said to be still smouldering among the timbers 700 feet below the surface.

The British Columbia Legislature is in favor of a form of government similar to that of the Eastern Provinces.

The ten bolting Aldermen of the Utica Common Council, after a Recorder's writ had been served yesterday on the besieging Police, went to the City Hall, where Mayor McQuade called them to order. A motion to adjourn was then made and carried. No violence was attempted during the night previous.

The New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its session at Long Branch yesterday. As a special feature of to-day's services, Mrs. Wittenmayer, Corresponding Secretary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, will, in the evening, speak in the church in which the Conference is held.

The fight between the Democratic factions continues, and both the Tweed Party and the "Young Democracy" are marshaling their forces for a grand contest on Monday evening, when a meeting of the Democratic General Committee will be held, at which Mr. Tweed will be called upon for an explanation of his course. A meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club was held last evening, for the purpose of entertaining the "true blue" members of the Legislature from this City and vicinity.

In the Brooklyn election fraud cases, yesterday, motion for judgment was made by District-Attorney Morris, but sentence was deferred until next Thursday.

A mass-meeting of the Democracy of the Fourth and Sixth Wards was held last evening, to indorse the action of Hon. Dennis Burns in the State Assembly.

Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on "Water."

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still births, 37; births, 295; marriages, 113; deaths, 445.

The first base-ball game of the season was played yesterday at Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

A Sermon on Sermons.

Some thousands of sermons will be delivered to-day in and around this City, and if to-morrow we could see an exact estimate of the effect they had produced, we should be driven to the conclusion that there had been a great and melancholy waste of time. It would be found that while many of these discourses were being preached, the hearers were absorbed in their own meditations—were thinking of business affairs, or wondering how some event in which they happened to be interested would ultimately turn out. Others, again, would be pursuing a train of reflection suggested by some chance word of the preacher, and another class yet would be criticising the preacher, and marveling how it was that on a great subject he had so little to say. Rare, indeed, would be the cases where the sermon had worked that change in the spirit of the people which is supposed to be the object and end of preaching.

There are very few ministers who would not lay the blame of all this upon the hearers. It would be better for them if they asked whether the fault did not rest chiefly with themselves. Men, as a rule, are not indisposed to listen to an earnest discourse on those immortal truths which have power to arrest the attention even in the midst of the restlessness and confusion of life. There are simple texts of Scripture which act like an electric shock, "tearing and shattering the heart," to use De Quincy's fine figure, "with volleying discharges, peal after peal." But when the preacher comes to make his own comment upon them, all the effect is too often lost. Neither the words nor the subject has really touched his own heart. He thinks that he has discharged his duty when he delivers a series of commonplaces such as most lads would feel ashamed of putting into an essay before a debating society. He talks of life without seeming to have had any experience of it—of the world as if it were not more difficult to manage than a child's puzzle—of religion as though every man could follow all its dictates by a single effort of the will. The late Rev. F. Robertson, of Brighton, was one of the few preachers who addressed himself to the problems of life as any man who is *not* a minister is obliged to do, and hence thousands heard his sermons, and tens of thousands more have read them with comfort and profit.

If ministers brought as much labor and energy to their duties as ordinary men are expected to bring to theirs, they would have no reason to complain of inattentive hearers. What right have they to suppose that a mixed congregation will be satisfied with the husks which they scatter among them? Earnestness and ability are as necessary to the preacher as to the statesman, the attorney or the journalist. Can a man be too highly gifted for the sacred calling? Is it right to suppose that any one is good enough to preach a sermon? We may see the effect of originality and animation in those churches whose ministers really have their hearts in their work. Crowds of persons flock to hear them. We are not referring to secular sermons, which are neither to be recommended nor encouraged. Most of us hear enough on topics of the day from newspapers or in conversation, and if we go to church on Sunday it is not to listen to a repetition of the same monotonous strain. There used to be an old-fashioned notion that men had souls to be saved, and that the duty of a Christian minister was to talk to them on that subject. How often might we go to a fashionable or popular City church now without hearing such a thing mentioned? The preacher studies how to make his audience laugh—he gets up a set of jokes during the week and hopes they will be reported in the newspapers on Monday, so that people may say "That's a very smart man." What is this but an abuse of the sacred office? If it is "wicked" for a layman to go to church with irreverent thoughts in his mind, what is to be said of the preacher who is guilty of levity in the pulpit, and does his best to drive away serious reflection from his hearers? We do not read that the Author of Christianity taught his disciples to play the part of Merry Andrews, or to turn religion into a jest.

The subjects on which truly scriptural sermons—as distinguished from *ad captandum* lectures—are based, do not lack interest. Men still feel the necessity of finding something more than the newspaper, the ledger, or the joys of home can supply them with. Still are they willing to hear of a state of existence upon which they will enter, freed from the consequences of the disastrous errors and mistakes which strew the pathway of life. Here, what is done is irrevocable; we see the points of the road at which we went astray only when it is too late. But preachers can hold out to us the prospect of a happier state of being; and even the busiest of men will listen to them when they talk of it. How seldom will it be mentioned today in our City churches! They will resound, instead, with controversial cries, with appeals to the baser faculties, with frivolous and barren essays on current affairs. Is there no one who will revive the sermon of days gone by?

Political Hoaxes.

There are certain kinds of political mystification which in our time are peculiar to the atmosphere of the United States. At least we must suppose so, since to strangers nonsense of the sort seems quite inexplicable. Swift's political pamphlets long ago were intelligible enough, and Sidney Smith, Byron, and others of even the last generation, were masters in their way of a similar style of chaff. And yet so flagrant a hoax as the pamphlet called *Miscegenation*, published here a few years ago, was accepted all over England as gravely advocating what its title implied. Probably most American school-boys who are tolerably advanced are aware that *Miscegenation* was written in the Pro-Slavery or at least anti-negro interest, and with the idea of exciting disgust and prejudice among the white laboring classes of the North; but the leading organs of opinion in London, with ludicrous simplicity, received its arguments as in good faith meant to urge the advantage of amalgamating the Caucasian and African races. Even the *New Gospel of Peace*, a more obvious if much neater satire, was regarded by some of our cousins across the sea as written to bolster the Democratic Party.

An amusing delusion of a like kind is betrayed in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in an article referred to by us a few days ago. The immediate object of the writer, as he approaches the pitfall into which he stumbles, is to illustrate race antipathies in this country, and to show, among other things, that some of the colored people think themselves not as good alone but better than the whites. Most people will think the evidence of Senator Revels, of Frederick Douglass, or of such a witness as Mr. E. A. Pollard, whose testimony is given this month in *Lippincott's Magazine*, pretty conclusive on this and cognate points. Such credulous persons may not, however, have seen a hymn, quoted by *Blackwood* in support of its theory, and which is worth giving entire, by way of preliminary to a bit of its history. Here it is, with the magazine writer's own preface:

> "The religious negroes, and negroes pretending to be religious, but who are far more pagan than either they or their Northern friends imagine, sometimes assume a superiority to the white race. One of their hymns reaches us, as we write, from South Carolina. The following stanzas will show what they think of themselves *quoad* the next world:
>
> 'We's be nearer to the Lard
> Den de white folkes, and dey know it;
> See de glory-gate unbarred—
> Walk in darkeys, past de guard!
> Bet yer a dollar He wont close it!
>
> Walk in, darkeys, troo de gate;
> Hark, de kullered angels holler;
> Go 'way, white folkes, you're too late!
> We's de winning kuller! Wait
> Till de trumpet blows to foller!
>
> Halleloojah! tanks to praise!
> Long enuff we've borne our crosses;
> Now we's the sooperior race,
> And, wid Gorramighty's grace,
> We's going to heben afore de bosses!' "

The hymn that reaches our contemporary, as he writes, from South Carolina, may now be sung there. But we imagine it was concocted in New-York somewhere about 1864, for much the same purpose, and in the same interest as was the *Miscegenation* brochure. At all events it appeared about that time in a New-York newspaper, greatly given to that species of tactics, and was subsequently copied into several London journals, including the *Saturday Review*. Some of these put the same construction upon it that *Blackwood*, characteristically enough, adopted five years after. But they found out, and in one or two instances acknowledged, their mistake, which, we fear, *Blackwood* never will. However, the joke is a very good one as it stands; and if the venerable magazine really believes there is a congregation of "kullered folkes" in America who entertain such a good opinion of the superiority of their future chances, we see no objection to either their or *Blackwood's* cherishing the impression until the end of the chapter.

Errors and Omissions in Practical Education.

The inquiry is often made with reference to our methods of education for the young, whether sufficient attention is paid to the influence which it must exercise in after life upon practical social and domestic life. Our boys and girls are taught a great deal, but is the selection always judicious, and is the knowledge imparted thorough enough to be really serviceable? These are fair questions both as to our public and private schools, and if rightly viewed their discussion should result in advantage to the people generally. It may be admitted at once that the mechanical appliances for gaining knowledge—that is, simple reading and writing—are supplied and their use completely realized by all who attend school. The power is given by which the mind may inform itself. But the directions in which its explorations shall be made, and the stores of valuable or useless material which it shall accumulate, are what will influence the future relations of the pupil to the higher forms of social development. If we find a school programme of study filled with a great variety of technical and obstruse branches of learning, which are seldom more than skimmed over by the pupils, and are forgotten, if, indeed, they were really understood by them at all, that programme can only be described as not only useless, but mischievous by its consumption of valuable time. If it omit other branches which, from the interest they would awaken, would become indelibly impressed upon the understanding, and so be real gain, then equally it must be regarded as a failure. In short, if it be only a task to be accomplished, rather than a treasure to be acquired, it does not confer an education in the proper sense of the word.

There is a test which can very easily be applied to these methods. Take an average dozen of boys or girls, and stipulate beforehand that there has been patience and fair experience on the teacher's part, and application on that of the pupils. Put the question to them of "What have you learned today, this week, or during the year?" Most likely the catalogue of accomplished studies will be perfectly astounding—physiology, astronomy, algebra, natural philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics, geometry, rhetoric and composition, chemistry, the science of government, and we know not what besides, will be gravely cited as what the male and female youth have studied. And so they have. Pored over them, perhaps wept over them, too. But when the further question is asked of "What do you know, what can you say, of all these branches of learning?" what will be the answer? Nor is this an exaggeration of what is the rule when pupils get beyond the merest rudiments of their education.

The use and office of education is to prepare the growing generation for life as it is, with all its opportunities, cares and responsibility, and its enjoyments too. To instruct young girls and boys in what they may never find of the least service, is to do them an injustice; and to leave untaught those duties which they will have to perform upon their entrance upon responsible existence, is a grave error. How frequently does social intercourse become simply a dreary task for want of that solid cultivation which favors an interchange of thought and mental help? How many homes are uninteresting because the conversation which they are addicted to is dull and meaningless? There is nothing to talk about in their case. The subject is of great importance, and one which those who have the training of the young in charge may well seriously consider.

Sectarian Aggressions in Politics.

The history of the world affords a remarkable demonstration of the controlling power of the religious element in human nature. From the beginning its pages are filled with the story of wars, of persecutions, and of monstrous cruelties prosecuted in the name of religion. When we carefully study the record, we can see that the impulses which lay behind them were essentially human, and not at all religious in the true sense of that word. Men's passions, prejudices, and enthusiasm have impelled them to the commission of acts which are simply horrible when viewed by the light of a higher civilization, and with a true understanding of the "Gospel of Peace." We can readily appreciate why human nature should be intolerant and aggressive in affairs of conscience. It is a matter of conviction and impulse and not of reason. The man who thoroughly believes himself right cannot admit that another, who essentially differs from him, can possibly be right also, for absolute conviction precludes doubt. If to this feeling there be added a sense of missionary duty, propagandism becomes a part of it, and resistance is very apt to beget intolerance and cruelty.

It seems strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that religious sects do not learn toleration by the experience of oppression. To have been victims is no check upon their becoming aggressors in turn. The Catholics have persecuted and been persecuted, and so have the Protestants. The Puritans came to this country to enjoy the privilege of worshiping God after the dictates of their own consciences, and yet within a hundred years after they landed at Plymouth we find them burning at Salem and banishing Quakers. Experience teaches that temporal power almost always begets proscription when exercised by sects. Hence it was that the founders of this Government perpetually divorced the two, and made freedom of conscience a fundamental principle of our civilization.

A century's experience has fully justified the wisdom of that policy. Recent events have shown that the barriers which were erected in the beginning may yet become substantial defenses against the insidious assaults of a great organization. By one of those anomalies which are continually occurring in history, we find a strong tendency to throw off the secular power of religion in countries where it has existed and intrenched itself for centuries, while in our own country there is an evident disposition and purpose to assert it by means of a corrupt alliance with partisan politics. Germany long ago emancipated itself from the political dominion of all religious organizations, but the impetus required to accomplish the work carried the people into the dark regions of skepticism. Italy, for centuries the central seat of Catholiscism, is today in an attitude of rebellion to that ancient Church, and is filled with the spirit of resistance to its temporal power. In Great Britain the movement has taken an opposite direction, so far as communions are concerned, but one which is harmonious in principle. While on the one hand that country is conceding a religious toleration to Ireland which has been denied to that country for three hundred years, it is rapidly preparing to sever the connection between Church and State, and to put the Establishment upon the same basis as other communions. Every indication points strongly to such a consummation, and speedily. Under the strong pressure of the Reform school in England, there is a prospect that the voluntary system of religion will be adopted before the close of the present century.

In strange contrast with these marked developments in Europe, we find in this country a manifest disposition to retrograde. Two antagonisms to our distinctive American civilization are rapidly developing themselves in a way to cause grave apprehensions of the final results if not checked. We refer to the assaults of infidelity upon the distinctive social amenities of our Christian civilization upon the one hand, and to the invasion of the field of political action by a great religious communion upon the other. Both are dangerous, and both must be resisted. The one assails the Christian Sabbath as a conventional institution, while the other attacks the fundamental principle of our Government—that politics and religion should be studiously divorced from each other. The sentiment which recently found utterance in advocacy of Sunday liquor traffic is an illustration of the one; and the corrupt diversion of public moneys to Catholic institutions, taken in connection with the open assault upon our common schools, is an alarming and bold demonstration of the other.

Speaking solely in behalf of our common civilization, and utterly regardless of the interest or the creed of any particular nomination, we feel impelled to warn our people of the dangers involved in these demonstrations. If no other evil result should follow, it would be sufficient to know that they are poisoning the springs of our political action. Both alike are substantial concessions, made by corrupt political organizations, to conciliate foreign elements seeking to assert inharmonious ideas. Party leaders, for the purpose of securing the votes of the laity, are forced to yield to the demands of the clergy, and consent to outrageous diversions of public moneys to purely sectarian purposes. Our system of popular education, recognized as one of the chief bulwarks of the national safety, is assailed in the same way, and the Sabbath is openly derided, and its sanctities disregarded.

When we recall the great struggles in behalf of civil and religious liberty which seem to have culminated here, we can the better appreciate the value of our inheritance and be the more ready to defend it. It is difficult to calculate the cost to the world of the struggle by which we were enabled to enter upon the great experiment of civil and religious liberty; it will be still more difficult to estimate the result, if we weakly and blindly allow ourselves to be remanded to a new assertion of the principles involved in that struggle.

Mistress and Maid.

Our remarks concerning servants and the universal complaints of their extortion, sloth and general unworthiness, have drawn forth enough comment to make it clear that the discussion is regarded as timely, and as giving hope of some practical steps toward reform. We observe, however, that while correspondents and others agree with us in reference to the bad conduct of the servants, they do not refer to what we dwelt upon with almost equal emphasis, *i. e.*, the partial responsibility for these shortcomings of the mistresses. The servants are very much to blame, no doubt. They demand much money for little work; they are dirty, slovenly and impudent; they confound in a vexatious manner political and social equality, and their self-assertion has long been filling up the cup of disgust which at last is running over. But the mistresses are not exempt from censure. If a woman is extravagant in her dress, lazy in her habits, untidy in her person, evasive in general of her proper duties, it is not surprising if her domestics are corrupted by the example. Servants are human as well as their betters, and when we groan under the tortures they inflict upon us, we should remember how much the ostentation, frivolity and self-indulgence that have been rife in the community during the last ten years may have had to do with their degeneracy. In Scotland, where all classes are, as a rule, thrifty, industrious and self-denying, the servants are perhaps the best in the world. In a community whose characteristics are very much the reverse of these, it is not unnatural to find an opposite condition of things. "Like master like man" holds good all over the world, and the ladies must not be offended if we hint that there may be as much significance in "like mistress like maid."

The question, as we have said before, slips easily into that of "women's rights." Advocates of those rights claim that the "sphere" of woman is too circumscribed, and that she ought to be allowed to range through wider limits. They demand that she should be a doctor, a lawyer, a senator, and anything she fancies, and that public opinion should not only tolerate but encourage her in so being, and, above all, should throw up a shield to save her under such circumstances from even the arrows of ridicule. Now we have no objection to urge against women doing anything they can do, and that they wish to do, provided it is clear that they cannot be better employed; but we submit again and again that it will be wiser for woman as a sex to show her ability to do thoroughly what is universally acknowledged to be woman's work, before she insists upon attempting what is not only much harder, and what half the world at least thinks her unfitted for. Nearly every lady we meet is in a state of worry and exacerbation about her servants; but how many of these ladies are ready to admit that the trouble is in any degree due to themselves? Of course, the individual may be innocent—that is to say, a particular mistress may be all that she should be; but if the general social tone, which is undoubtedly controlled by women, is such as to spread a love of idleness and display, and a habit of shirking work, the domestics will inevitably catch the infection of the atmosphere, and so the innocent must suffer with the guilty. As to the mere votaries of fashion, the women who hate small economies, and who insist on confining themselves to the sweets of life, while to others are assigned all the bitters,—most of them discover sooner or later how hollow is their philosophy, and how

> "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
> Make instruments to scourge us."

There are some other elements that enter into this problem of bad servants, and help to complicate its solution. One of these, the frequent difference of religion which may prevent that closeness of sympathy which is essential to the best relation of mistress and maid, we need at present do no more than mention. With proper tact and good feeling this difference can always be smoothed over if never entirely reconciled. Another disturbing element is due to the rapidity with which fortunes are sometimes made in this country. None are quicker to detect the fact that their employer was not born or bred to wealth than most servants. Once they place this discovery side by side with the dogma of universal equality, and it is easy to see how they get spoiled as domestics, and how the penalty falls on all families into which they may thereafter enter. These are, however, minor matters. The main vitality of the grievance is due to our profuse, reckless manner of living, to the [illegible] own [illegible] our [illegible] atmosphere about them.

If this be admitted, the path of reform, if hard and thorny, is at least discernible. The first step is plain, and consists in the introduction and enforcement of order, economy and neatness in the household. This step the mistresses should take, and that with a courage and constancy of heart, the absence of which heretofore has done much of the mischief. While, of course, there are exceptions, many very honorable, and some very bitter, we do not believe that, as a rule, women work in our community one half as hard as men. In spite of the outcry of some reformers, the burdens are unequally distributed. A woman who has to do a couple of hours' steady labor during a day thinks she is doing wonders; a man toils from eight to fourteen hours a day, and no one thinks it surprising at all. Our national custom has been to pet women inordinately, and half their present complaints are the fruit of it. The maid, who is also a woman, thinks it only fair that light toil, showy garb, much pleasure and no particular sense of responsibility should fall to her share as well as to that of her mistress. Let the mistress therefore regenerate herself. Let her become a pattern of thrift and housewifely virtue. Let her show us if the everlasting clamor about bad servants is altogether the fault of the servants. Let her retrench her personal expenses, eschew superfluous frippery, waste the minimum of time, regulate the drawing-room as well as the kitchen to orderly habits and wholesome observances. Let her do this first, by way of experiment; for even if it fails we shall have abundant reason to honor and applaud the mistress, and we shall certainly have no right thereafter to censure her for the faults of the maid.

Savings Banks—Allowance of Interest to Depositors.

While legislative interference with savings banks, such as that lately attempted at Albany, is to be deprecated in the strongest possible manner, those institutions may be assured that popular discussion upon some points of their administration will be of advantage to themselves. One great aim of their managers should be to thoroughly understand what the people feel toward them, and to ascertain what many persons think that they ought to do. If there is any ground for imputing, not a want of liberality, but of strict and even justice, that ought to be studied with a view to its removal. For example, is not the practice now followed in regard to the payment of interest open to serious objection? Is it just in itself, and does it not tend to repel rather than to attract business?

A person desires to open an account in one of our savings banks some time during any particular half year. But he is told that no interest will be paid upon his deposit until the close of that period. There may be five months left out of the six; his money will remain wholly unproductive to him, though not to the bank, during that time. Naturally he feels that there is some injustice in this arrangement. Or suppose that the account is already opened, and the depositor is able to increase the amount to his credit by new payments. He carries out his intention, and then finds that one part of his money brings him profit, and another part none for perhaps several months. There are very numerous cases where the depositor receives no interest at all—that is, where he pays in his money just after the beginning, and takes it out before the end of any six months. Now, the managers of banks may think that these things have little effect upon the average amount of their transactions, but that is a very great mistake. We venture to say that a very large increase of business would follow a more equitable adjustment of this interest question, and we have no doubt whatever that very many persons are kept from laying by money at all because of the ready excuse to themselves that interest will not commence until some distant day.

On the ground of expediency, then, savings banks would do well to consider whether there should not be a modification of their practice in this respect. There is no reason why they alone of all places of deposit should pay nothing for the use of a considerable portion of their funds. Other institutions do not assume the privilege. A trust company calculates its interest from the day on which it receives the principal, and allows it till the day on which the money is withdrawn; and why not the savings banks?

Anything which tends to supply a motive for provident habits should be adopted by institutions which are essentially of a provident character; and the knowledge that a small sum of money may be placed where it at once gives profit to its owner, is a most powerful motive. If our banks will give this subject careful attention, and act upon what they must see are but right and just principles, they will confer more benefit upon society than they even do now. They have a great mission of public good intrusted to them, and should fulfill its obligations to the fullest possible extent.

What Would a Siberian Policy do for Alaska?

Alaska is really but an extension of Siberia—separated only by a narrow strait and sea, and possessing, in general, the same Arctic features. It is worth while to ask—why may not a system which has made much of the one make something of the other? In every case, any promise, however slight, is better than hopeless abandonment.

Prof. Pumpelly, in his late book of travels, tells us that "the population of Siberia is estimated at 3,270,938 souls, consisting for the greater part of people of Russian origin." He adds that "the bracing climate and the great admired resources of this sparsely-peopled country have developed in its European population a spirit of enterprise which resembles in many respects that which is building up the States on our Pacific coast. Manufactories of cloth and linen, of glass and iron have long been established, and numerous similar branches of industry are everywhere springing up. Mines of gold and silver, of copper, iron and salt, are worked by Government and by private enterprise; there are extensive fisheries in the rivers and lakes, and the area of cultivated land is yearly increasing." He mentions that some [illegible] may be formed [illegible] amounting to [illegible]. At Petro[illegible] point for [illegible] China, [illegible] silver [illegible] 1868 the imports from Tashkend amounted to 882,319 roubles, and the exports to 1,787,[illegible] roubles, the differences between the value of exports and imports being paid in Russian money. In 1869, at Kiachta, the value of imported tea amounted to more than eight and one-half million roubles. Figures like these, drawn from official sources, outweigh any amount of speculative discussion. They prove positively that the latitudes of Alaska, frozen though they are, admit of considerable development and prosperity. And it is to be considered that in some important respects Siberia is under greater disadvantages for civilization than Alaska. It lies three or four times further from the home Government, and can be reached only by a most difficult and painful land journey, requiring almost as many months as the comfortable voyage from California to Sitka requires days. Then, again, the internal communications of Siberia are far inferior. Its longer rivers all flow to the north, through the most inhospitable part of the Arctic Continent. They empty into the Arctic Ocean, and thus afford no practicable outlet to the outer world. On the other hand, Alaska is penetrated throughout by the Yukon, one of the great rivers of the globe, exceeding even the Mississippi in length and volume of water, and having affluents in comparison with which our own Hudson would be but a brook—rising within the British Possessions, and emptying into the Pacific far south of the Arctic circle, thus opening an easy highway to every port of the world. The ice breaks up on the Yukon about the middle of May; after that, the Summer comes on with great rapidity, so that Major Whymper records in his journal that on the 1st of June "we had to lie by during the noontide heat, the thermometer standing at 80° in the shade. The severity of the cold in Siberia is no fatal bar to trade. At Jakutsk, which is the center of the interior trade of Siberia, as we read: "the mean temperature of the coldest month is 40° below zero, and mercury remains a solid body during one-sixth part of the year.' "

Nobody pretends that either of these two great Arctic countries—Siberia or Alaska—is or can be an El Dorado. Yet it is evident to every one who studies their respective features that the latter is susceptible of all that has been proved possible for the former. It is true that Siberia got its start and growth not by regular means, but the extreme resort of compulsory banishment to its limits. But this makes the case all the more forcible. Siberia has thus been made a double benefit to Russia. It has served as an outlet to her most troublesome population, as well as added greatly to her wealth and revenues. The annual number of exiles sent to Siberia amounts to about 12,000, made up of all sorts of offenders—murderers, thieves, burglars, smugglers, and all the characters that in other countries would be hung or committed to prison or the treadmill. The mere political offenders are but few in comparison; but plenty of vagabonds who were caught roaming, and whose only offense was that they could give no satisfactory account of their doings and intentions. It would be hard to imagine worse material for the settlement of a new land than a mass so compounded of the worst criminals, and the most inveterate idlers. Yet, under liberal treatment, it does not take long to transform them. Every exile receives a piece of land, a horse, two cows and provisions for a year. The first three years he has no taxes to pay, and during the following ten only the half of the usual assessment. Thus, if he chooses to exert himself, he has every reason to hope for an improvement in his condition, and at the same time fear is made to help keep him in the right path; for he well knows that his first trespass would infallibly send him to the mines, by no means an agreeable prospect. The result is, to use the language of Pumpelly—"under the influence of these stimulants many an exile attains a degree of prosperity which would have been quite beyond his reach had he remained in European Russia." Other travelers bear equally favorable testimony.

Sir George Simpson, in his narrative of a *Journey Round the World*, declares that Siberia is "the best penitentiary in the world." Prof. Haresteen characterizes the Siberian peasants as "the finest men of all Russia, with constitutions of iron." And Wrangell gives it as his experience that "as soon as one crosses the Ural one is surprised by the extreme friendliness and good nature of the inhabitants, as much as by the rich vegetation, the well-cultivated fields, and the excellent state of the roads. Our baggage could be left without guard in the open air. Fear not! was the answer, when we expressed some apprehension, there are no thieves among us."

It seems to be pretty well established that the system of penal colonization by Russia has worked quite as successfully in frozen Siberia as did that by England amid the wastes of New-Holland. Our own country is not yet prepared to adopt any system of the sort. But the time may not be far distant when it will be called for, under the positive necessity of protecting ourselves from an increasing criminal population by a method which has commended itself to almost every European Government. Many things are combining to work out this conclusion. It is getting to be universally conceded that our penitentiary system, as it exists, is, in general, a great failure—that it reforms but an insignificant fraction of those subject to it, and casts back the mass upon society, worse if anything, than before—that the labor performed covers but a small part of the expense, while it almost always excites disaffection among the neighboring mechanics as an unnecessary and unjust competition with their own honest toil. Escapes occur often, and improper pardons still more frequently, so that from both causes it is very rarely that a long sentence—adapted to an aggravated crime is actually consummated. There is a growing tendency to pervert our penitentiaries into party machines, and to give their management to men whose only recommendation is party fidelity—a system necessarily destructive of all enlightened and effective administration. As for capital punishment, the feeling is gaining ground every year that hanging is the very worst use a man can be put to, and it is constantly becoming more difficult to obtain a verdict which involves the death penalty. This gives absolute impunity to hundreds of the worst murderers. Russia long ago discarded capital punishment altogether, and was enabled to do so safely only by substituting Siberian exile, one of the great advantages of which system is its adaptability to every grade of offense, by varying the place of punishment. Nowhere does punishment follow upon crime more surely than in Russia.

In view of all these considerations—social, industrial and political—we say that it is not at all unlikely that the time will come when Alaska will be valued as a reservoir in part, at least, for the ever-increasing flood of foreign criminals cast upon our shores. There is no other part of our national domain suitable for that purpose, and probably none will ever be obtained so well suited to it.

Cupid Among the Shakers—An Elopement and a Wedding.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman.

Great consternation was created on Thursday in the usually peaceful village of Rose Hill, where our Shaker friends pursue their happy avocations. Among the denizens of this prosperous community were a young man by the name of John Boyd and a maiden called Sarah McCoid, and it seems that under their quiet and apparently cold exterior they cherished an Un-Shakerlike attachment for each other, and on Thursday, to the horror of the brotherhood, they eloped. They went to the town of Nicholasville, and, having put up at the Veranda Hotel, called in Rev. Mr. Hunt, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony before a numerous company, among whom was our informant, Capt. Wm. Harlan, of Tennessee. As they stood before the reverend divine, he with broadbrim in hand, and with the long blue home-spun coat peculiar to the brotherhood from which he had fled, and she "in simplest habit clad," they were not an uninteresting couple. Even her horrible costume, as the female spectators regarded it, could not disguise the beauty of the bride, for she was fresh and fair, and the groom was as happy as man could be.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Week's Amusements—Theatrical.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH played *Sir Giles Overreach* on Monday night, and made a deep impression in the character. So carefully studied and vigorously executed a conception is rarely seen, and on each night of the representation of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" Mr. BOOTH was warmly applauded by crowded and highly appreciative audiences. Miss DE BAR was gentle and inoffensive as *Margaret*, but the lack of a stronger juvenile actress at this theater is very apparent, and the manager should see the niche adequately filled. Mr. SHERIDAN wants lightness and gaiety for *Wellborn*, who is not a sort of moody conspirator of the period, but a man whose love of fun, thoughtless extravagance and general volatility of nature have seriously helped his uncle's bad treatment in bringing him to the lowest round of the ladder of life, and who goes up again as easily as he came down. Mr. ANDERSON has too little breadth and unction for *Justice Greedy*, one of the most effective character parts on the stage, and Mr. HALE surprised us by the feebleness, or rather, perhaps, we should say, the lack of finish, of his performance of *Marrall*. The play needs all the humor and variety that these two parts can give it. MASSINGER has allotted to both capital situations and telling speeches, but neither of the correct and experienced artists we name made the most in this piece of their opportunities. On Thursday Mr. BOOTH appeared as *Claude Melnotte*, a part he never acted *con amore*, and which, although a far more elaborate picture in his hands than it formerly was, still wants the sacred fire that would place it among this fine artist's best impersonations....English opera was the attraction at the Academy of Music throughout the week, and a potent one. A change of programme was had each evening, but no change of good fortune was experienced. As all the works interpreted are well-known, and as they received, moreover, full attention here on the morrow of each representation, there is no need of present review. With this week, the sojourn of Mme. PAREPA ROSA and her associates in New-York ends. Tuesday they produce "Oberon"....Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS close a pretty remunerative engagement at Niblo's this week, and on April 4 Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company return to that house. Miss THOMPSON, however, has already been heard from, in a card referring to the Chicago affair. "The comments of the Press on one of my recent performances in Chicago," she says in one passage of the epistle, "have been so general and so pronounced, that it would seem I may, without presumption, set my case before a New-York public, by a large majority of which I have always been treated generously, and where, I am glad to believe, I have many friends. If any of those friends have been, for the first time, more grieved than amused by a performance of mine, they may be sure that, although I believe I did no more than was right, their regret for the necessity of the occurrence can be no greater than mine. It was my first appearance in such a rôle, and I sincerely hope it may be my last, even under such terrible provocation; and what I say for myself, I say also for all the other members of my company. If we erred, our error was one of judgment and not of feeling, and we acted, not only on our impulse as outraged women, but on the best and soberest counsel that we could obtain." The title of the play in which the rentrée of the company is to be effected has not yet been announced. Mr. HARRY JACKSON, whilom stage manager of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe, and referred to in California and Australia as a good low comedian, is to fill one of the leading rôles in it.

The Concert-Room.

The usual Saturday afternoon concert occurred at Association Hall yesterday. Mr. F. EBEN's orchestra was heard on the occasion for the first time. It numbers thirty musicians, who executed, yesterday, five of the ten numbers constituting the programme. The soloists were Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, almost a *débutante*, and the possessor of a very sweet, strong and firm soprano voice; Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, a pianist of ordinary merit, and Mr. F. EBEN, whose talent and taste as a flutist are no longer subjects of discussion. Mr. MORA was the accompanist. No organ music—for this relief much thanks!—was given....On April 4, a grand concert will take place at Association Hall, in aid of desolate Cuban families in this City. Miss KELLOGG, Signor RONCONI and Mr. J. N. PATTISON are among the artists....Miss CARLOTTA PATTI reappears in the first of a series of farewell concerts at Steinway Hall, on April 6. She will be aided by M. THEODORE RITTER, Mr. J. F. PRUME, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Herr JOSEPH HERRMANS and a full orchestra....The Yale College Glee Club give a grand concert at Steinway Hall in a fortnight hence....The "Eight O'clock" Musical Club gave the closing soirée of their fourth season on Thursday evening, some weeks earlier than usual, owing to the intended departure for Europe of their leader, Signor ABELLA. This gentleman received a handsome set of diamond studs on the occasion, while a valuable case of jewelry was presented to his wife, the celebrated Mme. D'ANGRI. This Club is very prosperous, having increased in numbers and popularity, while it is still distinguished for elegance of style and selection, and for the talent of its individual members. The effect of choruses by so large a body of fine and well-trained voices is delightful. The programme consisted on this occasion entirely of Italian music with the exception of "Salve Regina," by HAUPTMAN, in the ecclesiastical style. The concerted pieces from "Attila Nabuco" and "Lucia" were admirable, of course, and we regret that we are debarred from expressing our opinion of the various and beautifully-rendered solos. A club of this kind supplies a want that would otherwise be much felt; for it is here that those who once sung to enraptured audiences show for awhile a touch of their old fire, while here, also, those for whom a brilliant future is predicted, first essay their flight.

Domestic Notes.

The receipts of the City theaters for February are reported as follows: Booth's Theater, $36,327; Wallack's Theater, $26,167; Olympic Theater, $20,656; Bowery Theater, $8,011; Stadt Theater, $7,885; Niblo's Garden, $36,096; Grand Opera-house, $38,819; Fifth-avenue Theater, $13,357; Lent's New-York Circus, $9,429; Theater Comique, $11,874; Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, $6,200; San Francisco Minstrels, $7,500; Tammany, $11,496; Wood's Museum, $16,000; Bryant's Minstrels, $9,453....Mr. GEORGE W. HOWS repeats his lecture, entitled "Peter's Ambition," at De Garmo's Hall, in Fifth-avenue, Tuesday. Mr. HOWS' recent studies on FECHTER are likely to bear fruit on that occasion....Mr. JOHN LESTER WALLACK and suite are carrying the world of taste and fashion all before them in the New-England country towns. Mr. WALLACK's success in places where it was surmised that his style might prove too neat and undemonstrative to please, has been quite remarkable. It is pleasant to know this, not only because it gives opportunity to chronicle a worthy success, but because it is satisfactory to learn that the dramatic taste of what are called the rural districts has so decidedly improved, and that the passion for the crude melo-drama of the blood and thunder school is on the decline....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON goes to Europe in June....Mr. D. W. WALLER has no intention of building a theater in Newark, N. J....Mr. and Mrs. W. H. LINGARD were last week in Elmira....MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week in Albany....The Elmira papers announce the suspension of business of the Worrell Sister troupe....Miss ELISE HOLT was last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music....The Philadelphia *Press* says that "Puritanical Boston liberally supports three regular theaters. Philadelphia has the same number, of which only one can make the drama, acted by first-class stars and well put on the stage, pay; while the second, producing the most refined and intellectual of modern comedies, fails utterly, and the third [illegible] manages to live by presenting a clog-[illegible] and banjo soloist on its boards."....Mr. FALCONER's new drama of "Hearts' Ease," [illegible] acted at the Arch-street Theater, Philadelphia. It is criticized at sufficient length in [illegible], "written to order for LOTTA." [illegible] old Pittsburg Theater, built in 1858, is about to be pulled down.... The French troupe now in Philadelphia [illegible] "Frou Frou" there to-morrow evening, and repeat the performance here on Thursday.... Miss LAURA KEENE acts in Charleston, S. C., to-morrow....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT was last week in Pittsburg, Penn.... The Ratvan opera troupe having ended its fortnight performances at the Boston Theater yesterday, Mr. FECHTER acts at that house to-morrow....Another monster musical entertainment by GILMORE will commemorate the original Boston Peace Jubilee, on its anniversary opening, Tuesday, June 14, and continuing through the week in the skating-rink on Tremont-street. Of course the building will not accommodate so massive an affair as the Coliseum held; and though all the choral societies in the State will take part, it will be in detachments of 2,000 each. Messrs. GILMORE, TOURJEE and ZERRAHN manage the matter. An orchestra of 200 musicians will be led by THEODORE THOMAS, ZERRAHN and GILMORE in turn. Artillery will be fired by electicity, and the Coliseum organ will be used. The rink will seat 5,000 persons. The chorus, orchestra and organ will occupy about one-third of the building and the audience the remaining two-thirds. There will be numerous ante-rooms for the use of choristers, musicians, committees, &c. The list of music published shows little variation from ordinary festivals. The profits of the festival will be distributed *pro rata* among the societies participating.... The *Tony Lumpkin* of Mr. WARREN will be one of the leading features of the revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Boston Museum this week....The Boston Theater is to be newly fitted up during the Summer vacation at an expense of many thousand dollars.... The opera of "William Tell," as sung by the French troupe in New-Orleans, requires five hours for its performance....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra give the first of seven concerts in Boston on April 5....In February, the Boston Museum received $12,826; the Howard Atheneum, $15,531; Selwyn's Theater, $24,013; the Adelphi Theater Comique, $14,994. In the month of January the Boston Theater received $55,401.... Miss PATTI sings in Philadelphia on Monday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon next....Burlington, Vt., has a French Dramatic Club.....Mrs. SIDDONS was last week at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis....OLE BULL was last week in Chicago....Mr. R. W. FLOYD is filling an engagement at the Mobile Theater....Mlle. MORLACCHI dances at the St. Charles Theater, in New-Orleans, to-morrow....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN follows Miss KATE REIGNOLDS at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....In February the returns of the New-Orleans play-houses ran thus: St. Charles, $32,403; Academy of Music, $19,751; Varieties, $11,098; Opera-house, $12,934.... The net amount by which the Mercantile Library Fund of San Francisco was swelled on the occasion of the late festival, was $26,738 48....A Spanish opera troupe is about to appear at the Metropolitan Theater, in San Francisco. It includes a company of artists *di cartello* and a full chorus, and is said to be possessed of a repertory of sixty national works.

Foreign Notes.

The programme of the Royal Italian Opera season for 1870 announces that the leading soprani will be Mme. ADELINA PATTI, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, (her first appearance these two years,) Mlle. TIETJENS, Mlle. OLMA, (first appearance,) Mlle. VANZINI, Mlle. CARI, (first appearance,) Mlle. MADIGAN, (first appearance,) Mlle. DELL' ANESE and Mlle. SESSI, (first appearance.) As contralti we find Mlle. LOCATELLI, Mlle. SCALCHI and Mlle. BAUERMEISTER. Of tenori the list is numerous, if not individually strong. It includes Herr WACHTELL, who has not been heard here these four years; Signori NAUDIN, MARINO, Dr. GUNZ and Signor MARIO, to whom the London operatic world had bidden a regretful farewell. Of baritoni and bassi the list also is long and great in names. We are to have Signori COTOGNI and BAGAGIOLO, Mons. PETIT, (after two years' absence), Signori CAPPONI, FALLER, TAGLIAFICO, CIAMPI and CARAVOGLIA (first appearance), with Signori ROSSI and GRAZIANI. Among the promised novelties of the season are Signor CAMPAGNA's opera "Esmeralda," founded on VICTOR HUGO's *chef d'œuvre* of romance, "produced at St. Petersburg with immense success." AMBROISE THOMAS' "Hamlet," we are told, is also the exclusive property, in England, of the Covent Garden directors, and the part of *Ophelia* is announced for Mlle. SESSI (a new soprano,) and of *Hamlet* for Signor COTOGNI. Of the great operas transplanted from the deserted fane at the corner of the Haymarket, we have "Medea," with Dr. GUNZ (*Jason*), Signor BAGAGIOLO (*Creonte*), Mlle. VANZANI (*Dirce*), and Mlle. TIETJENS (*Medea*.) The charming PAULINE LUCCA, after two years' absence, will, for the first time, play *Angela*, in AUBER's "Domino Noir." VERDI's "Macbeth," long-promised, is to be introduced to English audiences, with GRAZIANI and TIETJENS as the *Thane of Cawdor* and his ambitious spouse.... The *Orchestra*, speaking of Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON's serious illness, says it is a malady which has left his friends but too grave grounds for concern. He is suffering from ossification of one of the arteries....The latest London sensation consists of the performance of FRAULIEN LAURA, who crosses a wire with a child on her back....A prospectus has been issued of the Denmark Theater and Winter Garden, (limited,) with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £5, to establish on the freehold site formerly occupied by Saville House, in Leicester-square, London, together with adjoining properties, a large theater, to be constructed by Mr. KIRK, of Woolwich, capable of accommodating six thousand persons, with a winter garden, club and restaurant.... FRANK LACY, the original harlequin in "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic, is dead.... Miss TERESA CARRENO is performing in concerts in Paris....Mme. DE LAGRANGE is singing at private concerts....It is rumored in Paris that M. HUGO will shortly permit the performance of the two unacted dramas that are known to lie in his portfolio. "Torquemada" has, it is said, been received at one of the theaters, and will be put in rehearsal in August and acted in September....The Palais Royal is about to lose Mlle. SILLY, who migrates to the Variétés. Mlle. BLANCHE D'ANTIGNY also departs thence to the Folies Dramatiques, where the "Œil Crevé" is to be renewed with all the buffooneries which seem to have so great a charm for the Parisians. Mlle. BLANCHE might well employ the interval in attempting to acquire the knack of singing in tune. Some persons arrive at various kinds of knowledge late in life, so why should her case be utterly hopeless? CAPOUL, at the Opera Comique, is to play "Fra Diavolo," which will be put upon the stage as soon as the "Premier Jour de Bonheur" shall be found to have no more attraction. Mme. ANNA STRAUSS, the widow of the celebrated composer of waltzes, died the other day at Vienna, in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. KARL BLIND is going to give a course of lectures at Bradford, on "HANS SACHS and the Mastersinger Epoch." A monument is being erected to HANS SACHS at Nuremberg....Music fills a large place in the Bavarian capital. No fewer than 937 persons are attached to the Court Theater; and the Chapel Royal gives employment to 103 more....Milanese journals continue to give glowing accounts of the triumphs upon the lyric stage of the young English prima donna Miss DOVE DOLBY, whom they are of one accord in describing as "*un' artista destinata ad un brillante avvinere*." The *Rivista Teatrale* speaks of her in the highest terms, and the *Frusta Teatrale* is enthusiastic in praise of her "splendid singing, noble voice, and beautiful and sympathetic face." That the Press of Italy—the country to which we are indebted for so many admirable singers—should thus generously celebrate the triumphs of an English artist is a matter for national satisfaction. Miss DOVE DOLBY is now at Bergamo, where she appears nightly in the opera of "Martha."....Miss MARIE DURAND has been engaged to sing in St. Petersburg.... Late papers from Messina, Sicily, contain news of the continuance of the extraordinary success there of Signorina ALBANI (Mlle. LA JEUNESSE, of Albany.).... ADOLFO BUISLAY, acrobat, fell from a balloon-trapeze to the ground, (a distance of fifty feet,) in Mexico City, on Feb. 26, and sustained very severe injuries.

"Water"—Lecture by Prof. Chandler, M. D.

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, M. D., of Columbia College, New-York, delivered an interesting lecture on "Water," last evening, before a large audience, at the Cooper Institute. He prefaced his remarks by a rapid sketch of the opinions of the ancients with respect to the constituent parts of water, and said that it was not until the year 1781 that the proper theory of its composition was discovered. In that year CAVENDISH, the English chemist, showed that water was produced when the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, were found together, and that it was solely the product of combustion of hydrogen. Subsequent analytical experiments had proved the correctness of his theory, and since then it has been accepted as the proper definition of this substance. Having described at length the nature and composition of oxygen and hydrogen, their physical properties and relations to the atmosphere, and the process by which they were resolved into water, he proceeded to show the influence it exerted in nature. Scientists, after careful consideration, had determined that the whole globe was composed of three-fourths of this substance, and that man and the different forms of animals were, to a greater or less degree, composed of it. Animals in general contained seventy-nine parts water; the brain contained an equal proportion; the muscles seventy-five parts, and even the bones contained thirteen parts. As for man, so great was the quantity of water in his system that an eminent chemist once jocosely, but truly, asserted that under the proper analysis his whole form would resolve itself into a space small [illegible] water, and even dry [illegible] coat of this substance. [illegible] spoke of its solvent [illegible] &c.; remarked upon [illegible] averted by mankind, [illegible] pure water as a preventive of disease, [illegible] referred to its general [illegible] gave some instructive [illegible] and preservation. The [illegible] by drawings and experiments [illegible] instructive.

OBITUARY.

Pierre Soule, of Louisiana.

The telegraph brings the not-unexpected announcement from New-Orleans of the death of PIERRE SOULE, once a Senator of the United States from Louisiana, and widely known for his ability, eloquence and influence as a member of that body. Now, at the age of sixty-nine, he has died with a shadow over his name, and his former brilliant reputation obscured by his treason to his adopted country in the war of the rebellion.

He was born at Castillion, in the Pyrenees, during the First Consulate of NAPOLEON. Originally he was destined for the Church, and entered upon a course of study with that view, but circumstances caused a change of plan and pursuit. When fifteen years of age he took part in a conspiracy against the BOURBONS, and the plot being discovered, he was compelled to take refuge in a little village of Navarre, where he remained for more than a year, following the occupation of a shepherd. Finally he was permitted to return to Bordeaux; but he longed for more exciting scenes, and accordingly repaired to Paris. There, in conjunction with BARTHOLEMY and MERY, he established a paper advocating liberal republican sentiments. This soon brought him under the eye of the authorities, and he was put on his trial. His advocate appealed to the clemency of the Court in behalf of the prisoner on the score of his youth, but this line of defence did not suit the prisoner, who rose from his seat and addressed the Court denying the criminality of his opinions and conduct. His eloquence, however, did not save him from Ste. Pélagie, whence he succeeded in making his escape to England. Disappointed in his expectations of obtaining a situation in Chili, which was promised him, and finding himself alone in a strange country, wholly ignorant of the language, he returned to France. At Havre he met a friend, a Captain in the French Navy, who advised him to seek an asylum in this country, and offered him a passage to San Domingo. He accepted the proposition, and arrived at Port-au-Prince in September, 1825. From this place he took passage to Baltimore, and finally reached New-Orleans in the Fall of 1825. Having determined to make the law his profession, he first applied himself assiduously to the study of English, and passed his examination for the Bar in that language, and was admitted. In 1847 he was elected a Senator in Congress, and was re-elected in 1849 for the term of six years. He took a prominent part in the debate on the compromise measures of 1850, and offered an important amendment to the report of the Committee of thirteen, which, however, was not adopted. Upon the accession of Mr. PIERCE to the Presidency in 1853, he was appointed Minister to Spain. Soon after his arrival in that country he became involved in a quarrel with Mr. TURGOT, the French Ambassador, and severely wounded him in a duel. Mr. SOULE, while Minister to Spain, met Mr. BUCHANAN, then Minister to England, and Mr. MASON, Minister to France, at Ostend in October, 1854, to deliberate on the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The result of this meeting was the famous "Ostend Manifesto." He returned to the United States in 1855, and again took up his residence in New-Orleans. There he was residing when Gen. BUTLER found it necessary, in 1862, to imprison Mayor MONROE in order to place the city firmly under the control of the Union authorities, and at the same time SOULE, who had been MONROE's ready and able adviser, was arrested for disloyalty to the Government, but finally released on condition that he would leave the country and not return until the suppression of the rebellion. He went abroad and remained in England and France until a few months ago, when he returned to New-Orleans.

S. Weir Roosevelt.

The announcement of the death of Mr. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, in this City, on Thursday last, has caused a feeling of deep sadness in a wide social circle and among the members of the legal profession. For the last few years Mr. ROOSEVELT, although a young man, has retired from the practice of his profession, owing to the inroads upon his constitution of the disease which ultimately resulted in his death, but he is well remembered in the most respectable circles of the New-York Bar as a man of profound thought, unerring judgment and great mental power. His peculiar forte was the analysis of intricate legal problems, and few men could arrive with greater certainty at the bearing of any question. As an equity lawyer he was unsurpassed. He possessed a keen and polished wit, which always enlivened and never wounded. His sense of honor and justice was most refined, and those who knew him will admit him to have been one of the most honest men that ever lived. In these days, when the purification of the Bar of New-York has become the task of its better members, S. WEIR ROOSEVELT's life and character may well be taken as a model for imitation in the profession. He never took an unfair advantage of an opponent's misfortune or of his ignorance; he never promoted a bad cause; he founded every success upon his personal labor and diligent study, and was never indebted to private influence for a single judicial favor or indulgence; he cultivated pleasant relations with his brethren at the Bar in order to elevate and purify its atmosphere; he was indulgent to the young and struggling, powerful and self-reliant among his equals, and courteous to all. In his private life will be found the source from which all his public virtues sprung. The practice of every domestic virtue seemed to be unconsciously and unintentionally his study. The recollections of him are of one who was serene in temper, most indulgent in heart and wholly at peace with God and men. In his last years, when racked with pain and confined to his house without hope of again walking abroad, his peculiar virtues of patience and resignation, and his cheerful heart rose triumphant over every ill. He passed from life without agony, a peaceful ending of a peaceful life, and the world has lost a character that could ill be spared; a true gentleman, an honorable lawyer and a man who, without pretension, exercised and illustrated every Christian virtue.

Mr. ROOSEVELT was for many years a devoted member of the Board of School Commissioners, and latterly he gave up all his time to the duties involved in it. Almost the last act of his life was to crawl with difficulty into his carriage to attend a meeting of the Board.

ACTION OF THE GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the New-York Glee and Madrigal Society held on Thursday evening, March 24, the death of S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Esq., Honorary President of the Society, was announced, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Society has heard with unfeigned sorrow of the sudden death of our Honorary President, S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Esq., and we desire to express our sincere sympathy with his family in their bereavement, as well as to record our deep regret at this unlooked-for termination of the pleasant relations existing between the Society and its late President; it is

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. ROOSEVELT we recognize an afflictive dispensation of Providence, which deeply touches every member of this Society. During the brief period of our intercourse we have learned to admire him for the force and brilliancy of his intellectual powers, to respect and esteem him for his high personal character, and to entertain toward him a warm individual attachment, growing out of his many estimable qualities, the general cordiality which marked his intercourse with the members, and his generous devotion to the interests of the Society. That we extend to the family of our late President our sincere condolence and the assurance of our heartfelt sympathies in this affliction, which has so unexpectedly fallen upon them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, and that the managers of the Society be requested to represent us in attending the funeral.

The Central Park.

No movement has yet been made by the Central Park Commissioners in anticipation of the advent of Spring, nor will any be made for some weeks to come. Indeed, at present the snow has not disappeared from certain portions of the Park, and yesterday a cold, damp wind whistled through the leafless trees and over the brown and arid lawns with a cutting effect that reminded one of anything but the ethereal mildness of that gentle season of which poets delight to sing. Notwithstanding this, however, the ewes and lambs were released from their Winter quarters, and turned out to pick the few blades of green herbage that yet appear. It must be confessed that the little creatures looked anything but comfortable, and indulged in none of the gambols that [illegible] have also [illegible] released from their [illegible] paddle about the lakes, occasionally [illegible] to seek the shelter of the islands [illegible]. No special improvements or additions [illegible] Park are contemplated this season, as far as can be ascertained. The approaches to it will, however, be greatly improved during the Spring and Summer.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

Matters Getting Quite Interesting—Progress of the Fight Between the "Young Democracy" and the "Ring"—Views of the Leaders—Both Sides Confident of Success—Serenade to the City Members of the Legislature, &c.

As was expected yesterday political circles were all alive in consequence of the accessions made thereto by the City members of the Legislature, and those lobbyists who are naturally attendant upon them. The vicinity of the new Court-house was filled with politicians all day long, who were flitting from place to place, or, looking in a very mysterious manner, were working their way to the room of the Sheriff, who is the acknowledged leader of the "Young Democracy" in this fight. The spacious vestibule of the Court-house was thronged with a party of men who looked as if they might "do or die" in any cause, more especially that in which their bread and butter was concerned. These men were breathing hard and swearing softly all manner of vengeance upon traitors, without exactly knowing who the traitors were, but willing to do the behest of any bold leader who should marshal them into action.

The Sheriff was at his post of duty, as has been his custom since he entered office, but more especially since he has taken the lead of the "Young Democracy." His private room is the resort of the most active of the young politicians of the party, and herein counsel are heard and directions given which are intended to lead the parties on to victory. Mr. O'BRIEN seems to comprehend the whole situation, and is apparently able to act the part of the leader in this contest. He has abundance of assistance at his command, and seems to have the full confidence of all members of his party. He is untiring in his exertions to bring order out of the present chaos, and is sparing no effort to harmonize the various discordant elements. In this business he is ably assisted by Hon. LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN and other members of the New-York delegation in the Legislature who have proved themselves true to their party.

WHAT MR. O'BRIEN SAYS.

The Sheriff says he looks upon this whole matter as but the continuation of a war that has long been waged in behalf of the people against the one-man power which has for so many years been weilded in this county. He and his adherents demand that the people shall be represented in a manner that they have not been for many years, and that the Democratic majority in the Legislature shall be true to their principles. He wants men who have been chosen as Democrats to act as such and not collude with Republicans in legislation and other political matters. Mr. O'BRIEN is confident of success, and says that the canvass of the General Committee, as far as made, shows that there is a majority in favor of bringing Mr. TWEED to an account. It is not proposed, Mr. O'BRIEN says, at the meeting on Monday evening, to request Mr. TWEED to resign his position as Chairman of the Democratic General Committee. Mr. TWEED will then be called upon to explain his position, and say distinctly whether he has been true to the principles of his party or has been coquetting with the Republicans. If he has been a traitor to his party the next step will be to expel him from the chairmanship and elect another to fill his place.

A STRUGGLE EXPECTED.

This cannot be done without a struggle, but for that the "Young Democracy" are said to be prepared. They have their men well in hand and are confident that they will not be betrayed. The doubtful ones are marked and will be watched, as well as it is possible for human eyes to watch them, and when it comes to a vote every man is expected to do his duty, and those who do not will have to explain the reason why. The "Young Democracy" claim that tuey are fully advised upon all the points that will be played by their opponents; that they are numerically stronger than their enemies; that they know all of TWEED's plans, and have had him carefully watched during the day; that they are fully prepared for any grand *coup* he may attempt, and that if they are not overpowered by the Police, who, they assert, have been organized under Messrs. MANIERRE, SMITH and BRENNAN to oppose them, they will surely carry the Convention on Monday evening. The opposition to TWEED seems to be organized for any emergency that may arise. If they can carry their plans in the General Committee and oust Mr. TWEED—in case he refuses or declines to make an explanation of his course—they will follow up their victory immediately by electing a new chairman, who in this case will doubless be Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN.

COUNTING NOSES.

Members of the General Committee have been waited upon during the past few days by leaders of the party to know how they stand. Those who hold positions in the City or County Government have been given to understand that now is the time for them to declare which master they will serve. These men know that there can be no equivocation; they must "face the music" and act like men for once in their lives at least. The creatures of Mr. TWEED—those who owe their political existence to him, who wink as he winks and frowns when he frowns—have not been approached by the "Young Democracy" of course, but all who were in a position to be independent of Mr. TWEED's smiles or frowns have been sounded as to their opinions. The remainder of the mass—those who go with the majority right or wrong—who could be moulded to the side of the "Young Democracy" have been "seen," and the leaders are confident that they can be counted on in an emergency.

THE FENCE-IBLES.

A liberal margin has been made for defections from the ranks at the last moment of traitors who are willing and ready to talk loudly, but when it comes to action under the eye of the author of their political being—Mr. TWEED—will waver and tremble, and finally bolt from the opposition. It is claimed by the "Young Democracy" that even with a large number of bolters the remainder can be relied upon, and that whatever measure is originated will be carried into execution.

THE TWEED PARTY.

Mr. TWEED's headquarters have always been held at the Street Commissioner's office, but he yesterday established them at No. 95 Duane-street, his old office, where he held a levée all day. The place was thronged with visitors, all of whom were courteously received, promptly interviewed and rapidly dismissed. The street in front of the office was crowded with coaches, and messengers were hurrying hither and thither all day on business apparently of the utmost importance. Among those who waited upon Mr. TWEED were Alderman Farley, Judge Shandley, Andy Sheehan, Patsey Keenan, "Butch" Barclay, Alderman Cuddy, Alderman Coman, Alex. Frear, Thos. J. Barr, Peter B. Sweeney, Charles Cornell and others. It is said that Alderman MURRAY was asked to organize a party in his ward in favor of TWEED, but refused peremptorily.

The Tweedites appeared as confident of success as are the "Young Democracy," and, though earnest politicians do not waste words on such occasions, it was evident that something was in contemplation which would astonish their opponents.

THE BATTLE OF THE HARDS AND SOFTS.

This fight between the "Young Democracy" and the Tweed party reminds old politicians of the grand fight between the Hard Shells and Soft Shells in 1848. Then the Hards organized a party, just as the "Young Democracy" are organizing now, and demanded admission to Tammany Hall. The Softs were in the majority in the Board of Sachems then, as the Tweedites are now, and shut them out so that they were not able to hold meetings in the Wigwam, and they remained an outside organization to the end. The Hards kept up their party, and finally resolved into the Mozart Hall Democracy. It is thought possible that this fight may result in a similar conclusion.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

If the "Young Democracy" should on Monday night succeed in ousting Mr. TWEED from the Chairmanship of the General Committee, and should select another Chairman, the Tweed party will, it is said, retire and adhere to their Chairman. Then the remainder will claim to represent the Tammany Democracy; but their claims will come before the Board of Sachems of Tammany, who will have to determine which is regular. There can scarcely be a question what this decision will be so long as Mr. TWEED is Grand Sachem, and the "Young Democracy" will be thrust out into the cold. As it appears to be a rule of the party that any organization holding meetings outside of Tammany Hall is irregular, the "Young Democracy" will in this case be placed in the same boat with the Mozarters and other opposition factions. But in April next a new Board of Sachems is to be elected for the Tammany Society, and if the "Young Democracy" win the fight now, they may be able in April to carry their ticket in Tammany, and then the "whirligig of politics" will place them in the ascendancy once more.

THE CASE OF MR. M'LEAN.

It was asserted yesterday that Mr. TWEED contemplates the presentation of a new City Charter to the Legislature which will, among other things, legislate the Street Commissioner out of office and abolish his Department. But it is claimed by the "Young Democracy" that this new charter will not meet the views of the majority, and will not pass. With respect to the Street Department, it is said that Mr. TWEED is pledged to stand by the Department as long as [illegible] Mayor HALL [illegible] Sheriff O'BRIEN [illegible] it appears that he was instrumental in the confirmation, and was rewarded with the position of Deputy. He also exerted influence enough to secure the appointment of many of the attachés of the Department.

A TRUCE.

It is said that there will be a truce between the contesting parties, and that legislation with reference to the City will be so shaped as to give the "Young Democracy" all that they can reasonably demand. The charter which Mr. TWEED has prepared for presentation next week will, it is said, be amended so as to restore to the people the power which is now vested in commissioners. The trouble between the factions may thus be healed without making it necessary to stain the knife that is now drawn with the gore of the intended victims. Earnest effort towards pacification is being made, led by Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS, and several conferences were held with that gentleman yesterday with a view to concerting measures of a pacificatory character.

RECEPTION BY THE ANDREW JACKSON CLUB.

The members of this organization, which is to the "Young Democracy" what the Blossom Club is to the Tammany Party, gave a reception last evening to the "good and true" members of the delegation in the Legislature from this City and vicinity, at their club-house, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The apartments were handsomely decorated for the occasion, and prominent among the adornments were portraits of Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN, Hon. L. D. KIERNAN and other gentlemen, whom the "Young Democracy" hold dear. On a mirror in the reception-room was the following:

"We honor the true and scorn a traitor."

"Snap your fingers in scorn,
Pass along on your way;
Every man has his turn,
Every dog has his day."
(Not original.)

At one end of the dining room was the following:

"We honor honest legislators."

The remainder of the room was festooned with American flags, and adorned with portraits of prominent members of the Club.

A band of music was in attendance and discoursed some fine music, after which a meeting was organized around the "festive board," at which Major BURK presided. After a few moments spent in fondly embracing the fragile glasses and disposing of their contents, Hon. L. D. KIERNAN was called upon for a speech, and delivered one of his famous soul-stirring orations, overflowing with fealty to the cause in which he was engaged. He promised that the "Young Democracy" should meet with triumphant success in the future, despite the machinations of traitors of high or low degree. In the course of his speech, he explained whence "the destroying angel" came which had swept her wing over the legislative halls on the night preceding last Tuesday.

Mr. KIERNAN was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and was followed by Hon. JAMES IRVING, after which resolutions were adopted reciting the wrongs which had been wrought on the people by the legislation of last Tuesday, calling upon the delegates to the City Convention to stand firm to the principles of the Democracy, denouncing the course of those who acted with the Republicans on that occasion, declaring that the traitors intended to place HENRY SMITH in nomination for Governor at the next Gubernatorial election, and concluding by indorsing the course of Messrs. GENET and others in the Senate, and KIERNAN, JACOBS and others in the Assembly, who had stood firm for the principles they had been pledged to support.

The concluding speeches were delivered by Hon. JOHN I. BERGEN and Hon. PETER MITCHELL. Toward the close of the meeting delegations were received from the Ninth and Twenty-Second Wards, with resolutions indorsing the action of the true Democratic representatives in the Legislature. The entertainment closed with cheers for the speakers and the members of the Club, and all who participated in the festivities appeared to feel confident of success in the future.

Indorsement of the Action of Hon. Denis Burns—Mass-Meeting of the Democracy of the Second Assembly District.

The Democracy of the Fourth and Sixth Wards held a joint mass-meeting last evening at No. 514 Pearl-street, corner of Centre, which was well attended, so far, at least, as numbers went. The object of the gathering was to indorse the action of the representative from this Assembly District, Hon. DENIS BURNS, in opposing the efforts of the Young Democracy relative to the "charter" discussion of last week.

Mr. RICHARD FIELD, the Chairman of the meeting, explained the object of the gathering, after which,

WM. F. HOWE, Esq., was introduced. He congratulated the audience on the fact that they had come together to indorse the action of an honest man. Men who had been put in high places by the Democratic Party had, in many cases, proved treacherous. This treachery was patent, and those who sowed the wind would reap the whirlwind. Those who had been taken by the hand had deceived the people, and sought to prove recreant to principle. Not a paper in the City indorsed the Young Democracy. A dandy without brains sought to intimidate honesty in the person of DENIS BURNS. But DENIS was no dandy, though he wore a garment which would last him after death—the garb of honesty and fidelity. Mr. HOWE then spoke of the attempt of the Young Democracy to break up the Police system by the clique who wanted office only, and predicted that such a course would have been detrimental to the best interests of the City. In conclusion, he said that faithful adhesion to party would always win in New-York, and that would be shown at the next election, when they elected Hon. M. T. BRENNAN Comptroller of the City.

Alderman COMAN then offered the following resolutions, which were prefaced by a preamble reciting that devotion to principle and fealty to party was a cardinal principle of the Democracy:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second Assembly District have witnessed with unfeigned gratification the zeal and constancy with which, almost alone and single handed, their able representative, Hon. DENIS BURNS, has combatted for the rights and interests of his constituents, as well as for the people of this City, in opposition to recent measures before the Legislature that tended to subvert the great Democratic doctrine, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and to place the government of this great commercial Metropolis in the hands of a few unscrupulous demagogues whose self-aggrandizement o'erleaps the bounds of party fealty, and we hereby tender to him our warmest thanks for the patriotic course he has pursued, and warmly congratulate him upon his success in aiding to defeat the iniquitous measures sought to be perpetrated upon the people of this City.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Hon. DENIS BURNS as an evidence of the sentiments of his constituents.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. LUKE F. COZZENS then briefly addressed the meeting, after which the crowd formed in procession, and, headed by a brass band, proceeded to Mr. BURNS' house in Leonard-street, where he was serenaded.

LOVEJOY' HOTEL, of twenty years' notoriety, is to be sold out at auction, commencing to-morrow, Monday, March 28, by F. COLTON, Auctioneer.—*Advertisement.*

New Spring styles of gents hats just out at UNDERHILL'S, Nos. 134 and 136 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Tuck Marker Headquarters for Sewing Machines—"Fuller and Barnum and Goodrich," $3. I. W. BARNUM, No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guaranteed cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

BURNETT.—In Chicago, Ill., on Sunday morning, March 20, JAMES G. BURNETT, formerly of this City, in his 51st year.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the dramatic profession, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., corner 2d-av., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., will meet at the lodge room at 1 o'clock P. M.

CASEY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Saturday morning, March 26, WM. B. CASEY, M. D., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., on Monday, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COURTNEY.—At Matteawan, Fishkill, on Saturday, March 26, Miss ELEANOR COURTNEY, sister-in-law of the late Peter H. Schenck.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Fishkill Landing.

HOLLISTER.—In this City, on Friday, March 25, EDWIN M. HOLLISTER, in his 70th year.

Funeral on Monday, at 12½ P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. A. Pease, No. 473 West 21st-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWSON.—On Saturday, March 26, 1870, MATHEW V. B. LAWSON, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father-in-law, Geo. H. Birdsall, No. 100 Balchen-place, or 2d-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 28, at 1 P. M. All the friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

McWHORTER.—On Friday, March 25, at her residence, Milford, Penn., in the 64th year of her age, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John McWhorter, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Alexander McWhorter, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 3 o'clock, on Monday, March 28, at the residence of Mrs. Bronson, No. 48 Bond-st.

OVERTON.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday evening, March 24, RACHEL KELLOGG, wife of Charles C. Overton, and daughter of Christian and Eliza Bowrosan, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 West 47th-st.

ROOSEVELT.—On Thursday, March 24, in the 49th year of his age, S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, eldest son of C. V. S. Roosevelt.

His friends and those of his family are invited to [illegible] his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] [illegible] on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

SEABOLD.—On Thursday, March 24, CAROLINE, [illegible] daughter of Jacob and Mary Seabold, aged 21 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on [illegible]-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday evening, March 26, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, late of the firm of Zeiger & Williams, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
will continue for THREE WEEKS ONLY
THEIR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED-WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
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IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MINNESOTA AS IT IS IN 1870.
Price $1 25. THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF MAN, with colored plates of the races, $4. THE COSMOS AND THE THE LAGAS, a history of Nature and Revelation, $2 50. All works on the natural sciences and industrial arts supplied by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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How it affects the Hearing and Seeing.
How it results in Heart Disease.
How it causes a fondness for Alcoholic Liquors.
How it Weakens the Memory, &c., &c.
☞ See the new book, The Use of Tobacco, vs. Purity, Chastity and Sound Health, by JOHN COWAN, M. D. Price, 40c., pp.; 75c., cl. For sale by all booksellers. Copies mailed on receipt of the price, by the Publishers, COWAN & CO., No. 746 Broadway, N. Y.

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NOW READY—HITCHCOCK'S MAGAZINE for April. Contents: Mme. Parepa-Rosa's illustrated biography; N. P. Willis' biography and illustrations; eight pages new piano music, and eight pages of select reading. A first-class magazine in every particular. $3 per year. Specimen copies by mail, 25 cents. News-dealers can return unsold copies to News Company. Address
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE house now occupied by "The Midnight Mission," and for which a rent of $2,500 is paid, accommodates but twenty inmates, besides the persons in charge. The house is constantly full, and the Managers are compelled to turn away from their doors an average of ten girls per week, simply because they have "no room." It is very desirable that the Mission own a large and suitable building. One can be had in a desirable locality, capable of accommodating sixty persons, for $40,000. Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN, of West Farms, has pledged himself to be one of one thousand persons, who will agree to give forty dollars each—during this year and next—toward the purchase of the house. Who will be the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine? The $40 can be paid at once, or in four semi-annual payments of $10 each. Christian men and women act promptly.

Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st.

THE DEDICATION OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH OF EPIPHANY
2d-av., near 21st., will take place at 10½ o'clock A. M.
On SUNDAY, April 3, 1870.
HIGH MASS.
Sermon by Rev. T. S. PRESTON. Music by a select choir and orchestra. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.
GRAND DEDICATION VESPERS, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture by Right Rev. M. O'CONNER, S. J. Subject—*Papal Infallibility and the Ecumenical Council.* Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.

CHRISTIAN WORK.—THE AMERICAN Christian Commission, whose object is to promote home Evangelization by seeking to stimulate Christians to wise personal efforts for the salvation of men, will hold a public meeting in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. CUYLER'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission.

MEMORIAL SERVICES WILL BE held SUNDAY in the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on the death of WM. W. CORNELL, late President of City S. S. M. Society. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. ROSS. Addresses in the EVENING by Revs. G. HOLLIS and C. H. APPLEGATE, W. K. PEYTON and GEO. J. HAMILTON, Esqs. GEO. HOLLIS and WM. ROSS, Associate Pastors.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. A. L. STONE, D. D., of San Francisco, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, the 27th, at 10½. In the EVENING Dr. THOMPSON will commence a course of four lectures on *Religion, as Taught by Nature, the Soul, History and the Bible.* The questions raised by Positivism and Sociology will be specially considered. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. JOHN P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Stated SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on Bible Scenes in Palestine from personal experience of the Rector. Subject for this evening—*Jerusalem.* Seats provided on application to the Sexton.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject—Morning—*Judge not that Ye be not Judged.* Evening—*True and False Individuality.* The friends of Liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

"THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC Schools and the Infallibility of the Pope" will be the subject of a discourse in the Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 27th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the A. P. A. specially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—HOME Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE in the evening. Seats free.

THE CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION—Lecture by Rev. Father PRESTON. Third edition now ready. Price 20c. Every intelligent citizen should read this very important lecture. ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher, No. 366 Bowery, New-York.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Subject—*The Religious Intolerance Requisite for the Exclusion of the Bible from our Public Schools.* Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services are held every SABBATH in the new and commodious Chapel at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All are invited to be present. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.—A SERMON ON behalf of this institution by Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., at the Memorial Church of Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., No. 139 West 48th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S—AMITY, NEAR McDOUGAL-st., Rev. THEODORE A. EATON, S. T. D., Rector. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At morning service, Confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF THE Church of Our Saviour, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., near 6th-av., Morning subject—*The Life that Now Is.* In the evening seats are free to all—strangers are invited.

REV. CHARLES H. FOWLER, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, March 27, MORNING and EVENING. Subject, evening—*The Grave of Protestantism.*

AT THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ o'clock THIS MORNING, the Rector will repeat, by request, the sermon containing a historical sketch of the Parish.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Substance of Christianity.*

[illegible]-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 6th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. ALEX. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BY REQUEST—SUNDAY, MARCH 27, AT 8 o'clock P. M., Cooper Union, (Large Hall.) *Right View of the Public School Question.* By a Layman. Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, of this City. Intended to harmonize the views of all persons. Admission free.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Strangers cordially invited. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next Lenten lecture at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Queen Katharine Parr.* Morning prayer and Litany on FRIDAY at 11 A. M.

A SERMON IN BEHALF OF THE Shepherd's Fold will be preached by Rev. J. C. SMITH, D. D., in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSION ANNIVERSARY.—THE anniversary of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 28. Addresses will be delivered by A. V. STOUT, Esq., of this City; Rev. Dr. C. A. FOWLER, of Chicago; and Rev. Dr. WILEY, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati. After which the officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Christian Work.* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, the Pastor, will preach. Subject—*Life and Character of the Late W. W. Cornell.*

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching by Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON, of Washington, in the hall of the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The subject for the evening, *The Sin Unto Death.* Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 9 A. M.; WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., will preach on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK will find the Church of the Strangers, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. This Church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every AFTERNOON and EVENING next week, except Monday and Saturday, at 4 and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½, for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. Mr. Milburn at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction by Rev. H. H. COLE. Rev. Dr. GEER will preach next WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. K. STREET, OF THE NEW-Jersey Conference, will occupy the pulpit of the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; all invited.

REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach the concluding discourse of the series which he has of late been delivering on the subject of Divine Providence, in the Amity Baptist Church, on 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject of the sermon: *Christ and Divine Providence.* Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also, at the two Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. above 45th-st. Divine service on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The next sermons in the Wednesday evening Lecture Course will be preached by Rev. Dr. TUTTLE and Rev. Dr. F. VINTON.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in small lecture-room. Reports of Committees. Young men and the public generally invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS,
Recording Secretary.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: *The Life of Noah.* Baptizing in the evening. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WILL BE the subject of the discourse, by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be interpreted in signs for deaf mutes by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the coming and reign of Christ upon earth. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING—EVERY DAY, from 4 to 5 P. M., in Lecture-room of Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Come, if you can remain but five minutes. Young Men's Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Spring and Broome sts., Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. B. LOCKWOOD, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. B. BRADY, both of Newark Conference. Prayer-meeting after the evening sermon.

UNITY CHAPEL—(FOURTH UNITARIAN Society of New-York City,) 125th-st., west of 4th-av., Harlem. Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. Rev. J. W. CHADWICK, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL GIVE her closing discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. For good seats go early. Children's lyceum at 2½ P. M.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.—THERE will be a special service and sermon in behalf of this institution at Zion Church, Madison-av., East 38th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Some stirring facts will be presented for consideration.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE will preach on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning discourse—*Christ Crucified.* For the evening—*Belshazzar's Feast.* Seats free.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL DELIVER two lectures on the evenings of SUNDAY, March 27 and April 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*Worship.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.: Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASBURN BENJAMIN will preach in the morning and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., in the evening.

AT THE UNION REFORMED CHURCH, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st.—Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER (Pastor elect) will preach on the morning and evening of SUNDAY, March 27. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COMING TO ZION.—THE PASTOR, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Isaiah's Remarkable Prophecy Concerning America.*

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will preach and administer Confirmation at the Church of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., services beginning at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—The Pastor, Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING on *The Life and Character of John Calvin.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will preach at St. Stephen's Church Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on SUNDAY next, at 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. PRICE at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH, PIKE-SLIP, E. R.—Rev. Dr. OGILVIE, of Trinity Parish, will preach in this church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel. All are invited.

REV. E. F. REMINGTON WILL (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, corner West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. EDWARD ANTHON WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

Y. M. C. A.'S NEW BUILDING, CORNER 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Special services for young men on SUNDAY, March 27. Social meeting at 4 P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER at [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAA EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free; all are welcome.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VERREN will, by request, repeat, next SUNDAY MORNING, his last discourse on Matt. v., 20.

WM. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY at John-st. Church, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE ON EVERY SUNDAY in Church of Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Rev. U. T. TRACY will preach [illegible]

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, [illegible]

PROSPECT PARK.

Description of the Great Pleasure Grounds—Historical Associations and Distinctive Features—What Has Been Accomplished and What is Hoped for.

"While the Central Park of New-York will perhaps in all time hold the superiority over any other which may be conceived or executed as a mere work of art, and while other cities may exhibit parks ample in their extent and creditable for the good taste of their plans, the Prospect Park of the City of Brooklyn must always be conceded as the great natural park of the country; presenting the most majestic views of land and ocean, with panoramic changes more varied and beautiful than can be found within the boundaries of any city on this continent." Such was the deliberate verdict of the Park Commissioners, pronounced eight years ago, while their great work was yet in its inception, and the bosky glades of Mount Prospect were still left in the wild luxuriance of nature. Such will be no less the verdict of an unbiassed observer contemplating these grounds even now, with the icy spell of Winter still hanging over them, and when art has invaded the domain of nature, without as yet having had time to blend harmoniously into it. Let the visitor before entering ascend to the roof of the building adjoining the reservoir, and casting his eye over the variegated expanse of wood and lake and meadow that lies beneath him, he will be able to appreciate the far-seeing wisdom of the policy which secured so fair a domain for the recreation of coming generations, ere yet it had been merged into the expanding circle of a great city. He will scarcely descend before he has sated his gaze with the matchless stretch of landscape which his point of view commands. He may have looked on the marvelous beauty of the Bay of Naples, or stood spell-bound amid the clustering turrets of the Cathedral tower of Milan, and seen on one side the snow-clad Alps, and on the other the fertile plains of Lombardy; from the highest pinnacle of Antwerp he may have gazed upon the city-studded garden-like expanse of the Low Countries; or he may still recall memories of the picturesque richness of the Carse of Stirling, or of that other view of Edinburgh and the distant Forth which so entranced Lord Marmion; but we venture to say that for its unique combination of the triumphs of man, with the lavish magnificence of nature he must yield the palm to the splendid panorama which stretches before him from the summit of the Mount Prospect reservoir. On one side, where the sky rests upon the bosom of the broad Atlantic, the eye takes in the first stage of the great ocean highway between the New World and the Old, and can discern the varied and ceaseless concourse of vessels grow from dim specks on the distant horizon to the larger outlines under which they are seen to converge in the Lower Bay. Sweeping over the richly-varied panorama which lies between Sandy Hook, the Highlands of Neversink and the distant Palisades of the Hudson, the observer grows bewildered with the multitude of objects which arrest his attention, and it is only when he keeps his eye fixed upon the splendid expanse of the inner harbor, on the wavy outline of the Jersey shore, or on the picturesque contour of Staten Island, that he can realize the matchless grouping of the natural scenery extended before him. Turning to the multitudinous array of the roofs and steeples of Brooklyn, which spread out to where he stands like an expanding crescent, and which he cannot help thinking will one day in full-orbed greatness, encompass this very spot, and looking beyond them to the dusky expanse of New-York—the heart whose strong pulses feed the life of her sister cities—he is equally impressed with the display of the works of man to which nature has given so gorgeous a setting.

ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Nor if inclined to meditate upon the birth-struggle of that popular freedom without which all this had not been, need he go far to find the scene of acts of undying heroism. The quiet woodland glade just under the wooded hill on the eastern border of the park is known in history as battle pass, and is memorable for the heroic though hopeless resistance made by a little band of four hundred men of Delaware and Maryland, against the superior numbers of British and Hessian troops who gained the battle of Brooklyn. From one of the heights nearer Gowanus Gen. WASHINGTON beheld this and other incidents of the fatal 27th of August, 1776, and his great heart nearly burst at the thought of how many brave men he was hopelessly losing, and how impotent he was to send them assistance. A majestic oak was cut down by the American troops, and thrown across the path to intercept the march of the enemy. Its site was marked up till very recently. It is to be hoped that the Park Commissioners will see it still preserved as one of the sacred landmarks of our people's history.

ITS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

No one can explore Prospect Park, however imperfectly, without being struck with the air of pastoral seclusion which pervades it. Advance a few hundred yards beyond the gate, and you begin to forget the neighborhood of a great city, and experience the soothing calm which reigns amid the solitude of nature. When the rain and sunshine of Spring shall have freshened the frequent expanses of meadow, and filled in the naked spaces between the branches with a lavish richness of foliage, the peculiar woodland charm of the Park, heightened as it is by a subtle art which copies nature, will once more assert its power. The plan to be followed in harmonizing the natural beauties of the domain with the artistic embellishments to be superadded was clearly pointed out by Messrs. OLMSTEAD, VAUX & CO., in their first exhaustive report on the laying out of the Park, and has been consistently followed in all that has been done since. The result promises to be such as will add fresh laurels to those already obtained by the designers in their splendid triumph of the Central Park. These gentlemen showed that the grounds contained three regions of a distinct character. First, a region of open meadow with large trees scattered over it either singly or in groups; second, a hilly district with groves and shrubbery; and third, a lake district presenting a fine sheet of water with picturesque shores and islets. The varieties of natural scenery here presented were likewise to be made subserve purposes of utility. The first division was obviously suited for extensive play-grounds, the second for shaded rambles and extensive views, while the third could be made to yield facilities for skating and rowing. Various minor and exterior portions of the grounds were also to be devoted to the purposes of botanical and zoological gardens, parade ground, and other special uses.

THE NINTH WARD SECTION.

Though the bill authorizing the laying out of a public park for the City of Brooklyn was obtained on the 17th of April, 1860, it was not until 1866 that any substantial progress was made in carrying out the plan, or, indeed, till the present shape and dimensions were resolved upon. When the Commissioners applied for powers to purchase the land subsequently acquired on the west side of the Park, it was with the express understanding that the ground lying round the Reservoir, and situated on the east side of Flatbush-avenue, should be sold as a set-off to their new investment. The report of the landscape architects, dated January, 1866, was very decided as to the expediency of selling the section above indicated, "on account of its being subdivided by the reservoir into two portions of very insignificant dimensions for park purposes." "The formation of the ground is, moreover, of a character which would make its improvement very expensive, and, when the best possible had been done, would always present a crowded, contracted and unsatisfactory appearance." The opposition in the Legislature to the Litchfield purchase has not only cost the ratepayers many thousands of dollars of immediate loss, but, while ineffectual to prevent the acquisition of the new ground, has been indirectly a source of added burdens in preventing the Commissioners from disposing of their superfluous property. While it is no doubt a misfortune that it should have been found necessary to alter and enlarge the original plan of the park, it is difficult to see what reason there is for saddling the already overburdened ratepayers with the laying out and maintenance of a piece of ground which it has been proved that the park can very well dispense with. The hardships to the property-owners, even were such a valid reason as opposed to the public welfare, can scarcely be of a very serious kind, since for the last five years the Commissioners have uniformly excluded that section from their maps, and declared their intention of disposing of it. The late public demonstration has thoroughly aroused public feeling on the subject, and the Legislature can scarcely fail to yield to the representations which are being made to further the passage of the bill for effecting this sale, now under consideration at Albany—the money spent, and the money to be saved.

The land acquired up to this time amounts to 578 acres, and has cost the sum of $3,975,648 41, while the sum of $3,000,000 which was authorized by the Legislature to be expended for improvement has been already paid out, making the total cost of the Park up to this date nearly $7,000,000. The Commissioners propose to take off the 128 acres of land lying to the east of Flatbush-avenue, and on which no money has been expended, and after reserving about 28 acres for purposes of public buildings, avenues, places, &c., to sell what remains in lots for private dwellings. The area of the Park will thus be reduced to 450 acres, and the additional cost still required to complete the laying out of this expanse is estimated at $2,000,000. Should the hundred acres which it is proposed to sell command the expected price of $2,500 per lot, a sum of $3,000,000 will be realized. The amount saved on the laying out and maintenance of this section, and the increase of taxable property consequent upon its sale, make up the $4,000,000 which it is claimed the rate-payers would gain by the transaction.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Something over 200 acres have been finally improved, and the largest proportion of the expensive works have been completed. Notable among the latter are the large well of about sixty feet in diameter at the mouth, and into which water can be brought at the rate of 850,000,000 gallons per day; the accompanying duplex pumping-engine and boiler-house; the exquisitely-finished model dairy; the arches known as the Meadow-port and Nethermead, and the fine structure of stone and oak called the Lullwood Bridge. The experiments in road-making have been of the most successful description, and even the usually villainous concrete has been so compounded as to be a complete success where it has been applied. Without detailing a variety of special features which we have from time to time already noticed, it is only needful to add that the number of visitors during 1869 amounted to 2,958,539, to show that the citizens of Brooklyn are fully conscious of the immense privilege which they possess in the acquisition of a recreation-ground so splendid and so beautiful.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lieut. S. C. Barr, of Company A, Seventh Regiment, has tendered his resignation, and is relieved from arrest.

An election will be held on Tuesday evening in the Ninth Regiment, to fill the position of Colonel, rendered vacant by the resignation of Gen. Wilcox.

Adjt. Behrens, of the Eleventh Regiment, has resigned, much to the regret of his comrades in arms.

Ex-Col. Augustus Funk has been elected to the position of Major in the Fifth Regiment, but has declined the honor tendered.

Capt. John French, of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, has resigned by reason of expiration of term of service. His absence will prove a decided loss.

The third and last promenade concert of the present season was given by the members of the Seventh Regiment, last evening, at their armory. The occasion drew together a large and fashionable assemblage, several of the ladies appearing in full dress toilette. Nearly all the familiar faces in the First Division were present during the evening, though they escaped general recognition by being in citizens dress. These concerts have been decided pecuniary successes.

Col. Teller, formerly Commandant of the First Artillery, has received the appointment of Chief of Artillery on the staff of Major-Gen. Shaler.

At the ball of the First Cavalry on Monday night, Major Joseph Fleischi was presented with a diamond pin by the Hercules Life Insurance Company. The affair was a very agreeable one.

On Friday next the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment hold a regular meeting. They will take an informal vote for the position of Major, and also decide on the manner of celebrating the anniversary of the regiment's departure for the seat of war on the 19th of April, 1861.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn has succeeded in having a bill passed by the State Legislature, setting apart a portion of the City Park for the purpose of building an armory for the command.

The officers and members of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, in a body, recently joined the Eureka Division of the Sons of Temperance. The Company are now all temperance men, and Capt. Heathcote is a model Commandant.

Inquiry is frequently made relative to the proposed change of uniforms in the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. Are we to have the tartan or not?

The Old Guard, composed of the veteran members of the Light Guard and the City Guard, held a meeting at their headquarters, No. 907 Broadway, on Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by the Commandant of the organization, Major George W. McLean, some fifty members being in attendance. The elegant gold badges were distributed, and they form a very chaste and beautiful ornament. The dates of the charters of both well-remembered old flank corps—1826 for the Light Guard, and 1833 for the City Guard—are engraven upon the head of the badge. Their favorite emblems, a tiger for the former, and an eagle for the latter, are most artistically executed. Upon a square golden surface an Old Guard is portrayed in full dress, with a cannon, tents and other military paraphernalia in the back ground. In the center of the badge are the words "Old Guard, 1868," and at the bottom is the Company's motto, "*De novo juventutem agimus.*" The Old Guard have adopted a magnificent uniform, consisting of a white coat, trimmed with scarlet and mazarine blue; bearskin cap, pants of mazarine blue, with scarlet and gold stripe. They will make their first parade on the 22d of April, the anniversary of the day on which Gov. Hoffman signed their charter, when they anticipate turning out about seventy muskets. The occasion will prove one of great interest to all who take any note of the movements of our citizen soldiery, and the Guard's *debut* will recall to Gotham's old soldiers the brilliant displays of the Light Guard, and the City Guard, under those veteran Captains, Vincent and McArdle.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, are now entirely equipped with the new full dress uniform of the command, thereby setting a good example to the other companies.

New Buildings in Union-Square—Deckers' Bros. Piano, Ware-Rooms—Tiffany's Building.

Union-square is fast loosing that quiet, exclusive, aristocratic air which once pervaded it, and is rapidly becoming one of our great business centers. The once famed Maison Doré is now occupied as a clothing establishment: the Spingler Institute, where young ladies once received "a first-rate English education, including French, dancing and drawing," as the circulars of our educational establishments phrase it, is a hotel; the Club house of the Union League is occupied by a fashionable upholsterer, the Moffat Mansion, from the roof of which once proudly floated the "sun burst" of the short-lived Irish Republic, forms part of the Everett House. The Church of the Puritans has been carried bodily up town, and the immense iron structure of TIFFANY & Co. fills its place, while a little higher up rises a new fine gothic building, No. 33, now occupied by DECKER BROS. as piano ware-rooms. This is a five-story structure, 29 feet front by 100 feet in depth. The facade is of Ohio free-stone and brick, the style of architecture being what may be termed the ornamental gothic. The piano ware-rooms occupy the first and second floors. Above these are a number of rooms which have already been rented to the Manhattan, Cyrus and other Masonic lodges; at the top of the building is a large hall to be used for Masonic purposes. All these rooms can be reached by a private entrance. On the lower floor, on a level with the street, is a room 29 feet by 100, which will be occupied on the 15th of April next, by AUGUST BRENTANO, the well known news-dealer, who finds his present quarters in Broadway too small for him. DECKER BROS. still retain their manufactory in Thirty-fifth-street, so that their new establishment in Union-square will be used solely for the display and sale of their pianos, for which they have patented many improvements. The building is a handsome and striking one, and is noticeable as a most creditable attempt to introduce a more varied and pleasing style of street architecture than the flat, unmeaning one now prevailing. The building was designed by Mr. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, and was constructed by his brother. It is well lighted and ventilated.

TIFFANY's building is rapidly approaching completion, but is not yet near enough to that end to admit of a detailed description being given. Other changes in the buildings surrounding the square, than those we have noticed, are talked of, but business is in so depressed a condition at present that it is quite likely many of them will be deferred.

Latest Reports About Bailey.

Col. WHITLEY had no further details about the fugitive Collector, yesterday, beyond what had already been published. No clew has yet been found to his whereabouts. The examination into Mr. BAILEY's accounts still continues at the revenue office, in Cedar-street, and it is not likely to be completed for some time to come. A dispatch was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, ordering the release of the premises of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, wholesale liquor dealers, who were charged with defrauding the Government by BAILEY's short time previous to his flight. It was reported that the Secretary had also ordered the release of the establishment of JOHN FAY, in Pearl-street, which was included among Mr. BAILEY's seizures.

THE FENIAN BROTHERS.

Manifesto of President O'Neill—The Secretary of the Treasury Guillotined.

It will be preceived from the following circular that harmony is not yet restored at No. 10 West Fourth-street, and that Gen. O'NEILL has been guillotining no less a personage than the Secretary of the Treasury:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
NO. 10 WEST FOURTH STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1870.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

BROTHERS, From the address of the Senate, F. B., dated Feb. 28, 1870, and the various newspaper reports, (which, in the main, are entirely false,) you must by this have concluded that your President and Senate are not working together in harmony. As I intend shortly to lay a plain statement of facts before you, whence you will be enabled to form a correct opinion as to the differences between us, I now simply request of you to suspend judgment in the meanwhile. The causes of our differing are not of recent origin, and would have been laid before the Congress of your delegates, called for March 8, to be settled by them, had not the unfortunate attempt at Mr. MEEHAN's life forced me to yield somewhat to the demands of the Senate and change the place and time of assembling your delegates.

With regard to the efforts which are being made to drag me into a scandalous newspaper war, I would say to you, brothers, that I joined the Fenian Brotherhood for one purpose only—to assist in preparing the organization for a fight with the enemy—and nothing shall be able to turn me from that purpose.

The sacred efforts of our people after independence have, as you know too well, suffered great damage, and been subjected to the ridicule of men by the malignity of Irish patriots, so called, indulging their ribald hates against each other in newspaper denunciations. I shall have no part in such infamous proceedings. My ambition, like yours, brothers, is to work the deliverance of Ireland. If that cannot be attained I shall retire from the field, leaving the honorable task of maligning their countrymen to those whose instincts lead them to pursue that course. The statements made in several of our Irish-American prints, to the effect that I had furnished the Press with information prejudicial to the character of P. J. MEEHAN, since the late attempt at his assassination, are utterly and wholly false, and were published by parties who knew them to be false. Fraternally yours,

JOHN O'NEILL,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

Expelled—For writing a lengthy communication and signing his name thereto, as an officer of the organization, and for carrying or sending the same to the office of the New-York *Herald*, with a view to its publication, and, inasmuch as said communication contained some information of a private character which he could have obtained only by virtue of his official positions as Senator and Secretary of the Treasury F. B., and, inasmuch as said communication—which I have seen and read—contained many false and perfidious statements, afterward embodied in a semi-editorial article in the said New-York *Herald*—its editor having refused to publish the communication as originally written; and for publishing a letter in the *Irish American* of March 19, 1870, which is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end, I do hereby expel RICHARD MCCLOUD, Senator and Secretary of the Treasury F. B., late of Norwich, Conn., and now residing in the City of New-York, from the organization, as a man totally unworthy of respect or confidence, and I hereby caution all members of the F. B. against imparting to him any information concerning the Brotherhood, as I believe the man who could publish or cause to be published the articles above referred to, would, if the opportunity presented itself, betray our sacred and holy cause to the enemy, and effect the overthrow of the brave men who are now ready to sacrifice their lives for its maintenance and honor.

JOHN O'NEILL, President
Fenian Brotherhood.

Last evening a rumor was afloat in certain quarters to the effect that Gen. O'NEILL had patched the Fenian Senate overboard, and commenced inaugurating an independent move upon Canada. This may be true or false, for aught we know, and we therefore simply give it for what it is worth.

IGLESIADE SANTIAGO.

Spanish Protestants in New-York—The Establishment and Present Condition of their Church.

It may not be generally known that the first Spanish Protestant Episcopal Church in the world was established in New-York less than four years ago. Ever since the days of the Inquisition, the Spanish mind has been subject to the potent influence of the Roman hierarchy. The cruel adventurers who discovered and took possession of Mexico, the West Indies and the countries of South America, were devout Catholics, and BALBOA reverently thanked God and his blessed mother that it was first vouchsafed to his eyes to behold the Pacific Ocean from the American Cordilleras. But in the fusion of nationalities and religions in this cosmopolitan City, some unwonted combinations have been brought about, and among them, the union of the Spanish mind and heart with the simpler forms of religious worship in the Protestant Church.

There are in New-York not less than 5,000 Cubans and other Spanish-speaking people, most of whom still cling to the religion which has characterized the land of their ancestors for so many centuries. In the month of May, 1866, however, twelve men, a majority of whom were Cubans, organized a Protestant Church, under the direction of Rev. Dr. HAWKS and Rev. A. DE MORA. These gentlemen had been originally educated in the Romish faith, but had afterward become attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. DE MORA was selected as the Rector of the two Church, and two wardens and eight vestrymen were chosen. A Spanish version of the Book of Common Prayer was adopted with the license of the Right Rev. Bishop, and in November, 1867, the Yglesia de Santiago was received into the Diocese of New-York by the Convention. Rev. Mr. DE MORA subsequently went to Europe, and Rev. H. C. RILEY received the charge of fostering this cradle of Spanish Protestantism. In January, 1869, he went to Mexico as a missionary among his countrymen, and the Church is now presided over with great fidelity and devotion by Rev. JO. DE PALMA. His place of worship is the old French Church de St. Esprit, in Twenty-second-street, and the congregation numbers about 300 members, many of whom are now abroad. A Sunday-school has also been established, and about thirty children, besides many adult persons, attend the classes.

The object of the founders of this church has not been solely to provide a place of worship for their own families, and such of their countrymen as choose to join them here, but they are ambitious to become the missionaries of a purer faith among all the Spanish-speaking people of America. They have begun a revolution in the religion of their countrymen, which they fondly hope may spread throughout the country, and prepare the way for a higher national freedom, and a stronger political character among the Spanish American Republics.

The Church of Santiago has made a promising and a hopeful start in its great work, but is embarrassed by the inevitable pecuniary wants of an infant community. It has no established fund or source of revenue, and all its expenses are paid by weekly contributions or occasional donations. Thus far the pastor has received no salary, and his labor may be regarded as truly apostolic. A circular setting forth the hopes and wishes of the church, and its lack of means, was issued in April, 1869, and received the hearty indorsement of the Bishop and many of the leading clergymen of this City. In recommending the appeal in behalf of the Church of Santiago to the clergy and laity of New-York, Bishop POTTER said: "The congregation has made most praiseworthy efforts, is animated by a noble Christian spirit, is destined, if sustained, to be extensively useful among the Sanish-speaking people, and is therefore entitled to a generous support." There are services in Spanish at the church every Sunday, noon and evening, and there is every reason to believe that it will be an instrument of great good, both in this City and among the same nationality elsewhere.

Grand Army of the Constitution—The Government Accused of Swindling Veterans—Soldiers' Homes Objected to.

A meeting of McClellan Camp, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Constitution was held on Friday evening, when many new members were initiated, and a number of applications were made for charters of new camps. The following preamble and resolution were offered by Major BAXTER:

Whereas, Congress, some time since, passed an act to the effect that an additional bounty of $100 should be paid to each of the veterans of the late war, and that the money appropriated for the purpose of said payment should be held by the United States Treasury subject to the orders of the legal claimant of the same; and

Whereas, Government officials have in many instances paid such pensions to improper claimants, and oftentimes to unprincipled swindlers, upon forged orders and drafts, and the veterans for whose relief the said law was enacted have been defrauded out of their just dues on account of the negligence and inefficiency of the Government officials, without any culpability or default on the part of the rightful claimants; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Government be requested to take measures to ascertain whether or not such cause of complaint really exists on the part of the veterans of the war, and if so, to take such measures as shall insure to them early and adequate justice.

The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting held at the Cooper Institute some time ago, resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature of this State to pass an act authorizing the erection and maintenance of a State Asylum for our crippled and wounded comrades, and

Whereas, The members of the Grand Army of the Constitution being composed of veteran soldiers and sailors, sympathize with their unfortunate comrades, and are willing to advocate any measure, and do all in their power to better the condition of the sufferers, still they look upon such measures as advocated by the aforesaid meeting as unwise, as many of the veterans, however poor and helpless they may be, would prefer to remain near their relatives rather than be compelled to go miles away to some place where their relations and friends cannot reach them, and where they would never be gladdened by seeing the faces or hearing the voices of those who were their companions in childhood as well as in riper years.

Whereas, It is the opinion of the members of the Grand Army of the Constitution that country retreats can and should be established and maintained by private subscriptions, and that in these local retreats our crippled and helpless comrades can be properly cared for at convenient distance from their former homes, and at the same time be accessible to their relatives and friends, so that in cases of sickness and death, the tender hands of loved ones can be near and nourish to the wants and wishes of the sufferers. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Grand Army of the Constitution recommend the establishment of county homes or retreats instead of State asylums.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report at the next meeting of this Camp some plan of carrying out this idea; also, in regard to holding a public meeting for the discussion of the subjects embraced in these resolutions.

Accidents and Incidents.

CATHARINE FARLEY, a native of Ireland, was seriously burned yesterday morning at her residence, No. 330 East Sixty-sixth-street, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp igniting her clothing, which was burned completely off her person. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The overheating of a stove-pipe, which was inserted in a window-sash, set fire, yesterday, to the premises No. 83 Mott-street, in the attic room, occupied as a dwelling by JOHN SULLIVAN, causing a damage of $600 to the building and contents.

ALEXANDER ORAN, of No. 77 Chatham-street, yesterday morning undertook to fill a lighted lamp with liquid gas, and naturally ignited the stuff in the can. Fortunately no damage resulted beyond a trivial injury of property.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, of No. 321 Third-avenue, when in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, yesterday morning, was kicked by a horse so severely that his collar-bone was broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

There were several fires yesterday morning, which were discovered and extinguished so quickly that little or no damage was done in any case. The more serious alarms came from No. 406 Cherry-street, No. 770 Second-avenue, and the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

At an early hour yesterday morning PATRICK COSGROVE, who keeps a liquor saloon at the corner of Morris and West streets, was waylaid at the corner of Division and Clinton streets, and having been knocked down, was robbed of $30. It is presumed that the crime was committed by some men who had followed Mr. COSGROVE from his place of business, and who were aware of his habit of taking the day's receipts home with him. Nothing positive, however, is known on this point, and the assailants having fled before Mr. COSGROVE could identify them, are safe from detection.

Eleven pieces of silk, satin and plush, which had been lately stolen from the store of EISEMANN & MEYERS, No. 61 Wooster-street, were found at an early hour yesterday morning by Roundsman FITZGERALD and Officer WASH, of the Eighth Precinct, in the hall-way of No. 41 Sullivan-street, where they had evidently been abandoned by the thieves. The property was returned to the owners.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 26, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	109⅝	20	Del. & H. Canal..	116
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64. b3	108⅞	100	West. Un. Tel. 000	30⅜
35,000	do	108⅜	300	do	30½
1,500	do	108⅜	600	do	30⅝
25,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	108⅞	200	do	30¾
26,000	do	108⅞	900	do......b60	31
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	107⅛	6	do	31
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65		100	Mariposa Pf.	13¾
	do.........c	107⅛	100	do	13
1,500	do.........c	107⅞	100	do	12½
3,000	do	107⅞	50	do..bet. call	11
10,000	U. S. 6s. Cur.	113	100	do..bet. call	10
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	108⅞	100	Quicksilver..b. c.	9
10,000	do	108⅝	1000	Pacific Mail	31⅞
3,000	do.........c.	108	200	do	31¾
2,500	do	108	400	do...bet. call	31⅝
95,000	do.........b3	108⅝	200	do	31¾
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	104⅞	600	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c..	59¾	15	do	92⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50	500	do...bet. call	92⅛
10,000	do	50¼	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	90⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c..	67¾	10,000	do...bet. call	90⅛
25,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	22¾	200	Erie Pref.	46
3,000	S. C. St. 6s	90½	600	Reading	96⅛
50,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¾	10	do	97
20,000	do	91½	100	L. S. & M. So. b30	87¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91⅛	100	do.........s5	87⅝
			100	do	87½
			300	do...bet. call	87¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. P.	109⅛	50	Panama R....s30	140
			20	do	142
2,000	N. Y. St. B. L C	109⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛
10,000	Ala. St. 8s, bds..	97½	100	Chic. & N. W.	71⅛
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	71	100	do	71⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	100	do...bet. call	71⅜
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, S. Bds.	88¾	200	do	71⅜
			200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅞
1,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	92	100	do	83
3,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. Bonds..	90⅜	100	do.........c	82⅞
			100	C., C., C. & Ind ..	74
2,000	Chi. & N. West. Gr'bay Ex Bs.	87½	500	N. J. Cen. R.	102⅛
			1100	do	102⅛
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98	100	do.........s60	101⅞
			300	do...bet. call	102⅛
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M	98	500	Chi. & R. I.	120⅞
			500	Mil. & St. P.	58⅛
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st	102½	400	do	58⅛
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds	87	100	do.........s30	58⅜
			30	do	59
14,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	84⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72¾
			200	do	72⅞
6,000	do	84⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	92⅛
10,000	do	84	100	do	92⅞
26,000	Col., C. & Ind. C., 2d M	60	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	65
10	Bank of Republic	116½	14	Chic. & Alt. Sc.	108
11	Merchants' Bank	125	200	Ohio & Miss.	28⅞
44	Fourth N. Bank..	106	100	do	29
48	do	106⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71
27	Cent. Nat. Bank.	109⅛	20	New-Jer. R.	116⅛
10	Continental Bank	98	100	Del., L. & W.	103⅛
50	Mar. Min. Co. b.c.	6⅛	9	Dub. & S. C. R.	107⅛
100	Adams Ex.	61⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
30	do	61⅞			

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s., '81, R.	113⅜	$10,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67, b3	108⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.c	113⅛	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105
30,000	do	113⅛	1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	113¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	109⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$52,800	Ohio 6s. '81	102½	400	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	92⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c..	68	1000	do	92
60,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	22⅛	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	90⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	91⅝			
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	103			
100	West. U. Tel.	31	40,000	do...bet. call	90⅛
25	do	31⅛	20,000	do	90
100	Mariposa Pf.	11⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	71⅜
700	do	11⅛	100	do...bet. call	71
100	Pacific Mail	32⅛	100	do	70⅞
100	do	32⅛	500	N. J. Central	102⅛
300	do	32⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	120⅛
100	Canton......bet. c.	64½	100	do	120⅜
100	do	65	300	Mil. & St. P.	58⅜
100	Citizens' Gas	160	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72⅛
100	Adams Ex.	60⅜	200	do	72⅜
20	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅜	75	do	73
100	U. S. Ex.	47⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	65
400	Reading	96⅜	500	Ohio & Miss.	29

SATURDAY, March 26—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were generally dull at the close of the week. The sales of Gold ran down to 111½ ₱ cent. Bills on London were fairly supported at 108½ ₱ cent. Money worked very easy in the absence of speculative employment among the Brokers. The terms are 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper. The Bank movement shows much steadiness and decided ease. The weekly returns show an addition of $804,086 to the Loans; $26,505 to the Gold average, and $93,890 to the general line of Deposits. The difference in Greenbacks is $23,357 less than last Monday. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,628,460 in Gold Customs; sold $1,000,000 Gold for Sinking Fund account on Wednesday last, and paid out $227,437 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

All departments of the Stock Exchange were dull and for the greater part under an apparently depressed feeling, not accounted for by any unfavorable news on the Street of a financial or political nature. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Friday, and the Railway Stocks fluctuated from ¾ to 1 ₱ cent. through the day, but closing with less considerable differences from the last figures of Friday.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	109½
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¼	108
American Gold Coin	111⅞	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	50	50
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅜	90
Reading Railroad	96⅝	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	120¾	120
North-western Common	71⅛	71
North-western Preferred	83⅛	82¾
Pacific Mail Company	31⅝	32
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72¾
St. Paul Common	58⅜	58½
Lake Shore	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	25	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	102¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, March 26.

General balance yesterday	$83,288,376 35
Gold receipts	991,359 77
Gold payments	1,470,385 36
Gold balance	77,159,537 61
Currency receipts	473,407 02
Currency payments	530,806 35
Currency balance	4,432,894 83
General balance	83,741,585 48
Customs	593,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates forwarded to Washington	1,398,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113⅞	5-20 coup., n. issue, '65	107⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅞	5-20 coup., '67	107⅞
5-20 reg., '62	107⅛	5-20 coup., '67	107⅞
5-20 coup., '62	109⅜	5-20 coup., '68	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	108⅛	10-40 registered	104⅛
5-20 coup., '65	108⅛	10-40 coupon	104⅛
5-20 reg., n. issue, '65	107⅜	6s, currency	113

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-cou.	50	Kentucky 6s	95
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	50	Illinois Canal B., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex-cou.	67⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	62	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s	84	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Indiana 6 ₱ ct., W. L.	96
North Car. 6s	46½	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	96
North Car. new bds.	22⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	96
South Car. 6s	89	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	95
South Car. new bds.	81⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	98
South Car. Ap. & Oct.	85	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., W. L.	100
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. Cou. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Louisiana new bds.	72⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	106
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	75⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105½
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1875	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	104	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93½
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 1st ind.	100	Morris & Essex 1st	102½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	86	N. J. Cen. 2d	102½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Harlem 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	93
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92½
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	84⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '78	114	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st	104
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	79	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	84
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	84⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	77⅛	Bos., H. & E. guar.	35
Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	77	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78¾
Gt. West. 1st, '68	106		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	139⅛	Nassau	107
Manhattan	142	Corn Exchange	130
Merchants'	124⅛	Continental	97⅛
Mechanics'	139⅛	Marine	150
Union	134	Commonwealth	114
America	145	Importers' and Trad.	140
City	210	Park	166
Phenix	108	Central National	108⅛
Tradesmen's	152	Fourth National	106
National	118	Ninth National	110⅞
Seventh Ward	108	Oriental	150⅛
State of New-York	107	Cum'land Coal Pref.	28⅛
Commerce	123	Canton Co., Baltimore.	63⅛
Ocean	90	Western Union Tel.	30⅛
Mercantile	129	Quicksilver Mining	9
American Exchange	113⅛	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	12
Bank of the Republic	116	Mariposa Trust. Certs.	44
Bank of North Am.	104	Boston Water Power.	17
Hanover	107	Adams Express	60⅞
Irving	116	Wells-Fargo Express.	19⅛
Metropolitan	139	American Express	37⅛
Citizens'	130	United States Ex.	47⅛
Grocers'	118	Merchants' Union Ex.	6
East River	105	Pacific Mail	31⅛
Market	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅛	100½
City 6s, new	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	117½	118
Pennsylvania Central	114	114¼
Reading	96⅝	96¾
Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅝
Catawissa Preferred	34⅜	34⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	47¾	48
Lehigh Navigation	32½	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88⅛

Our respected neighbor of the New-York *Handels Zeitung*, the organ of the German banking and mercantile interests of this City, whose weekly journal is circulated extensively on the continent, is out today with a very decided protest against the Funding bill. A translation of this article appears in another place. The editor of the *Handels Zeitung*, HERR MEYER, has a right to speak candidly of American finance, He was among our strongest and more consistent friends during the war, and made his services felt abroad when the credit of our United States 5-20s most needed support.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending March 25, 1870, was $4,181,605.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for the two weeks ending March 14, 1870:

Freights	$75,600
Passengers	55,253
Total	$130,853
Two weeks ending March 14, 1869	147,151
Decrease	$16,297

The President and Directors of the Rock Island Road have declared a half yearly cash Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable April 11. The transfers close on Saturday next, April 2, and reopen on the 12th of the month.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Coal trade:

"There has been considerable anxiety manifested on the part of dealers and consumers to obtain supplies at once, owing to the anticipated suspension in Schuylkill County, which has given an exceedingly firm tone to the market.

The men have refused the $2 50 basis offered by the operators, to take effect on the 4th prox., and insist upon adhering to their $3 basis of 1869, which will no doubt cause a complete stoppage in this region, and a partial one in Columbia and Northumberland Counties.

Price of Coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points, rates are 40 cents ₱ ton higher than our quotations:

Schuylkill Red Ash	$4 20@$4 50
Schuylkill Broken	4 10@ 4 25
Schuylkill Egg	4 10@ 4 25
Schuylkill Stove	4 10@ 4 25
Schuylkill Chestnut	3 75
Shenandoah Broken	4 25
Shenandoah Egg	4 25
Shenandoah Stove	4 25
Shenandoah Chestnut	3 80

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending March 25:

Portland	$2 55@$2 70	Salem	$2 65@$3 00
Portsmouth	2 75@ 2 85	Somerset	2 00
Boston	2 50@ 2 75	Providence	1 85@ 2 00
Charlestown	2 75	Norwich	2 00
Cambridge	3 00	New-Haven	1 75
Dorchester	2 65	New-York	1 25
Fall River	2 00	Baltimore	1 00
Gloucester	2 65	Washington	1 25
Marblehead	2 60	Savannah	2 25
New-Bedford	2 00		

The Blunders of the Funding Bill.

From the New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung, March 26.

The curse inflicted upon our business community by that most unfortunate measure, the "Funding bill," has not yet been removed, and the most important interests of the country continue to suffer from the stubbornness, bordering on madness, of the Secretary of the Treasury. The representatives of the people are either too stupid or too cowardly, if they are not actuated by still baser motives, to oppose the maneuvers of a man who is bent upon acquiring the reputation of a "Bosco" on the field of finances, and the President, notwithstanding his many excellent qualities, is sadly deficient in everything which constitutes a financial and political economist. If it were otherwise he would have long since sent adrift an adviser who does not hesitate to draw the heart-blood of the nation for the sole purpose of performing new tricks which are worthy only of a mountebank. From one end of the Union to the other, all public organs, which have any claims to loyalty, insist upon lower taxes and duties, but Congress does not listen to these appeals, as all its time is taken up in the framing of laws, which, if at all practicable, will rather increase than decrease the burdens of the people. Commerce and industry in the meantime are approaching their utter ruin with railroad speed, and if fortunately today some foolish motion, like that of SUMNER, to proclaim at once the resumption of specie payment without any preparation at all, has been set aside, to-morrow some other Senator or Representative is certain to follow with some new project, which is only distinguished by its still greater stupidity. It is difficult to say whether we ought to admire more the patience of the nation or condemn its indifference. In no other country of the world the people would be willing to carry, longer than absolutely necessary, the burdens assumed in a moment of supreme danger, and nowhere they would consent to yield the fruit of their labor for the purpose of enabling a Minister of finance, who has become overbearing by an *embarras de richesse*, to indulge his freaks and to use the surplus of the revenue for dangerous experiments.

After a four years' war, which taxed all its resources, the country wants to recuperate; it is, therefore, absolutely wrong to raise by taxes and duties more than is required to meet existing engagements, and it becomes a matter of vital importance that this is made clear to our masters at Washington in time, before their eyes are opened by a general crisis. Our feelings do not permit us to devote more space to this unpleasant state of affairs; we, therefore, pass now to our different reviews, where we find little to boast of, as may be inferred from our foregoing remarks.

The present steadiness of the Gold Market can just as little shake our well-known and frequently-defined views about the currency, as the former fluctuations were able to convince us that it was owing to other reasons but the innumerable mistakes of the Treasury Department, that specie payments had not been resumed long ago. The only measure that Congress had to pass for the speedy accomplishment of this aim, which is of such vital importance for the prosperity of the country, was a reduction of the taxes and the duties; but since nothing of this kind is done, and since the Government continues to use its surplus in a manner both illegal and improper, since the new bills introduced with regard to our financial affairs can only increase our currency troubles, we do not hesitate to say that, notwithstanding the highly-prosperous condition of the country, we are at present just as remote from a resumption of specie payments as we were at any time since the close of the civil war. We believe that it is our duty to express this opinion, in order to prove to our readers that they must be on their guard in entering on new engagements of longer date, the results of which are to be controlled by the state of our currency; it would not alter our opinion if ere long some lucky maneuver of the Secretary should produce a further fall of gold. It is entirely immaterial whether the so-called "Funding bill" will pass in its present shape, or, after having undergone important changes; either contingency will be entirely in opposition to the wishes of the best part of our business community and will not bring us nearer one inch to the resumption of specie payments.

Supply of Precious Metals.

From the New-York Daily Bulletin.

Of the many fallacies in political economy which have misdirected legislation and misled capitalists, none has been more influential than the assumption that the supply of the precious metals controls values. CHEVALIER, the chief apostle of this doctrine, and Mr. COBDEN, his most illustrious disciple, about 1853 or 1854, persuaded the world into a belief that the new discoveries of gold would produce an extreme advance in prices throughout the world; and the supposed principle underlying that prediction though contradicted by events, has since obtained very general credence, and has laid the basis for the mistaken notion now prevailing in this country that the volume of the currency controls prices. In view of the very important practical bearings of this assumption, it is of interest to ascertain what has been the movement of the precious metals in Europe. Substantially, that movement is represented by the receipts and shipments of Great Britain; and accordingly we present the following statement of imports and exports of gold and silver of the United Kingdom, from 1864 to 1869 inclusive, compiled from official returns:

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1864	£16,897,000	£10,732,000	£27,629,000
1865	14,481,000	6,974,000	21,455,000
1866	23,689,000	10,768,000	34,456,000
1867	15,797,000	8,014,000	23,811,000
1868	17,136,000	7,716,000	24,852,000
1869	13,770,000	6,730,000	20,500,000
Total six years	£101,769,000	£50,934,000	£152,703,000

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1864	£13,279,000	£9,876,000	£23,155,000
1865	8,461,000	6,713,000	15,174,000
1866	12,739,000	8,922,000	21,661,000
1867	7,889,000	6,436,000	14,325,000
1868	12,708,000	7,511,000	20,219,000
1869	8,470,000	7,921,000	16,391,000
Total six years	£63,546,000	£47,379,000	£110,925,000

From this summary it appears that England received, during the last six years, £152,700,000 of the precious metals and exported only £110,925,000, showing a gain in stock of £41,800,000. Of this increased supply, a moderate amount rests in the Bank of England; the coin and bullion in that institution having steadily swelled from £14,000,000 on Jan. 12, 1865, to £19,800,000 on Dec. 29, 1869. Of the balance of about £35,000,000, a small amount probably has gone to supply the wants of general circulation; but by far the larger proportion, it is to be assumed, has been consumed in the arts and in various manufactures; a supposition which accords with the fact, shown by statistics, that the amount disappearing from sight in the United States in the same manner averages about $20,000,000 per annum.

England exported to the continent £45,200,000 gold during the six years, and £26,500,000 silver, making a total of £71,700,000 of the precious metals sent to that destination. The amount of gold and silver imported from the same sources was £31,000,000; so that the net amount received on the continent from England was £40,700,000. A very large proportion of this accession of supply can be traced into the Bank of France, the stock of coin and bullion in that institution having increased from £8,760,000 in April, 1864, to £49,340,000 in December, 1869.

The East, however, has been the main absorbent of the precious metals. From *Low's* (London) *Circular* it appears that, during the last six years, a total of £67,594,000 was shipped from the United Kingdom and ports of the Mediterranean to Egypt and the East, including £24,794,000 of gold and £42,800,000 of silver.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 26.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hamilton *vs.* Smith; motion granted, costs $10, to abide the event.

Kahn *vs.* Levy; Stricker *vs.* Matthews; motions granted.

Hawks *vs.* Allen; motion granted on the usual stipulation.

Tuttle *vs.* Sackett; see memoranda of decision.

Mohr *vs.* Elsasser; House *vs.* Porter; motions denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—DEFENCE IN INFRINGEMENT SUITS—REQUIREMENTS OF THE NOTICE OF SPECIAL MATTER.

Henry Wise, Jr., vs. Edward P. Allis.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. The plaintiff sued the defendant in the Court below for infringing a patent for improvement in the means for balancing mill-stones, which patent was granted to John Fairclough in August, 1859, and was by him assigned to the plaintiff for the State of Wisconsin. The defendant pleaded the general issue and with the plea gave notice that he would rely upon and prove the facts that there had been no infringement; that Fairclough was not the original inventor of the improvement claimed, and that the kind of balance in question was in use in Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, long before Fairclough's patent. At the trial the defendant offered to prove the facts stated in his notice, but the plaintiff objected that the notice was too vague and indefinite as to the place where it was alleged the balance had been used prior to Fairclough's patent, and thereupon the Court were divided in opinion, and the following questions were certified to this Court: Is the defendant entitled under his notice to give evidence of the invention by any person or persons prior to Fairclough's patent? Should evidence of such prior use of the invention be excluded on the ground that the notice is defective and insufficient for the purpose of such evidence? The plaintiff insists that it was necessary to name in the notice not only the cities or places where the balance had previously been used, but the mill or mills in such cities or places using them. This, it is said, a fair construction of the act of July, 1836, will require, and that in any case the profession has adopted as strict a rule in such cases as the one insisted upon in this instance.

J. P. Walker for plaintiff; defendant not appearing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

HABEAS CORPUS—TRANSFER FROM CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF TO THAT OF THE MARSHAL.

In the matter of Emil J. C. Koop.—This petitioner, a Deputy Collector, who was arrested on Thursday, on a warrant issued by Judge Barnard, based upon a charge of trespass, preferred against the petitioner by John Tracey & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, was brought before the Court yesterday by writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, and it was ordered that he be transferred from the custody of the Sheriff to that of the Marshal, to abide the further order of the Court.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADONIJAH D. FORD, of the town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.—March 25, 1870.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water
JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE No. 315 Broadway.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber having retired from business after a service of many years as a merchant of this City, offers himself as an assignee to creditors of bankrupts, and as a general referee of business matters, to look into and report on accounts. The experience of merchants will satisfy all that a house of this kind will be of great advantage in business affairs—especially under the "Bankrupt act"—when the creditors should choose their assignee of a debtor's effects; a duty which is omitted because so few have time to spare to give attention to it. I propose to have capable accountants, and to have a suitable office for the convenience of all parties wishing to have my services.

RICHARD WARREN,
Late of the house of Townsend, Montant & Co.
I am now acting as assignee of Benjamin Loder and Clark, West & Co.
MARCH 23, 1870.

WANTED—FENCING LESSONS, BY French teacher preferred. Competent parties address, with terms, J. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include severel road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On TUESDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 42 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE made to order by best City makers, consisting of, viz.:

PARLORS—Carved rosewood and black-walnut furniture en suite, inlaid and gilt, and covered in crimson silk brocade, center-tables, etageres, rosewood boudoir piano, seven octaves, lace curtains, royal Wilton carpets, inlaid rosewood and tulip wood cabinet, fine Parians and other ornaments.

BEDROOMS—Carved black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, center-tables, chairs and couch en suite, Brussels carpets, engravings and ornaments, hair mattresses and bedding of the best quality; also ornamental cottage furniture en suite.

LIBRARY AND RECEPTION-ROOM—Green figured Wilton carpet, window and door draperies, mantel ornaments, couch and reception chairs.

DINING CHAIRS—Black-walnut extension-table, buffet, wine ditto, chairs in reps, engravings, fine plated ware, porcelain and glass ware, cutlery, &c. Also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above were all made to order, and are in fine order, and but little used.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road-bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, work-shops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $12,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

GREAT SALE OF MARBLE GOODS, BRONZES, STATUARY, FINE CLOCKS, &c., THE IMPORTATION OF SENIOR PANDOLFINI & CO.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 28 and 29, JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL will sell at their salesroom on Monday and Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of marble statuary, marble and alabaster vases of Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, etruscan card receivers, tazzas, copies of the antique, bronze clocks, figures, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) MARCH 28, at 10½ o'clock, F. COLTON will commence the sale of all the furniture and fixtures of LOVEJOY'S HOTEL, corner of Beekman-st. and Park-row, comprising some two or three hundred rooms. Catalogues giving more full description at the Hotel early MONDAY MORNING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

LADIES.—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by installments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a highly-respectable married Protestant man, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce five years' recommendations; has no objections to going in the country. A note addressed to A. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; will be found honest and reliable; good City reference. Any gentleman or lady that wants a man will do well by addressing or calling at M. A. Coleman's harness-store, No. 1,252 Broadway, for T. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; has seven years' City reference; leaves on account of his boss selling out his horses and carriages. Call or address Hamilton Stable, No. 132 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; has no objections to the country; the best City reference. Call or address No. 10 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a young man (German) who thoroughly understands his business; best of references given. Address L. WINKELMANN, No. 149 West 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, over 30, a situation as coachman and gardener; references given. Address R. C., Astoria, L. I.

PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE the services of a tutor or companion for their travels in Europe, may hear of a reliable, well-recommended man by addressing VOYAGEUR, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CASHIER OR book-keeper by a steady and reliable man of fourteen years' experience. Address J. M., care of Martin and Morrison, No. 279 Canal-st., for reference, &c.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children to take charge of a small farm; must be a good vegetable and fruit gardener, understands the care of horses and cows; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 320 West 34th-st., after 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO will live in the country, to take care of an infant; one who will do plain sewing, and whatever is required of her. Address giving full particulars and references, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, AMERICAN or German preferred, to do house work of small private family. Apply at No. 143 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS FOR three months. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 9 East 14th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 58 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, can or any. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, in stamps.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
On MONDAY, MARCH 28,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
IN MANY YEARS.
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, $1 PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, AT $1 25.
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES, AT $1 75.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.
ALSO, VERY ELEGANT LINES OF
WHITE AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FOR BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES.
IRISH POPLINS AT $1 75 PER YARD.
BEST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, $2 PER YD.
VERY FINE PONGEES AT $1 PER YARD.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ARMURE POPLINS, SERGES, PARIS PRINTED JACONETS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, PERCALES, &c.,
IN NEW DESIGNS.
3-4 AND 8-4 BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
FROM 50 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.
DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING,
IN ALL THE LEADING FABRICS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, March 28,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS,
RUFFLED, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS,
WITH OVERSKIRT, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS,
WITH OVERSKIRT, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS,
TRIMMED, $8.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS and SUITS, $3 50.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $2 to $3.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, $4 to $6.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $5 to $6.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS,
BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED.
INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2 to $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75 cents to $1 25.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents to $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75 cents to $1.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75 CENTS.
VERY FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $3 50.
LINEN APRONS,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN AND LADIES, FROM 50 cents to $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LACE CURTAINS,
IN SETS, AND BY THE YARD.
REAL AND NOTTINGHAM LACE.
ALSO,
VESTIBULE LACE,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, WHICH WE OFFER AT GOLD PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
A LARGE LOT OF
LADIES' ENGLISH HOSE,
At $5 50 per dozen, worth $7 50.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
BRETTLE'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY.
CHILDREN'S ENGLISH FANCY STRIPED COTTON HOSE.
GENTS' ENGLISH, FRENCH AND BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK UNDER-GARMENTS.
ALSO, A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY PLACE.

MOURNING GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES.

PARISIENNES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRETONNE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, IRON GRENADINES, BLACK ALPACAS, BUFFALO AND BEAVER BRANDS, BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 TO $5 PER YARD; CRAPES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SECOND MOURNING GOODS, FRENCH PERCALES, PIQUES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS READY MADE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO., 6TH-AV.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Rich Gros Grain black Silk, 22 inches, $1 25, worth $1 60.
Extra heavy Gros Grain, 24 inches, $1 50, worth $2.
Gros Grain still better, 26 inches, $2, worth $2 50.
Gross Grain satin finish, 26 inches, $2 50, worth $3.
The very best in New-York, at $3 12, $3 50 and $4, yard.
Good quality Taffeta, black and colored, at $1 25, worth $1 50.
Rich white edge, (bargain,) 24 inches, $1 62, worth $2.
Extra super quality, best, 28 inches, $2, worth $2 50.
Black and colored Satins, from $1 per yard to $2 50 for best.
New Ribbon Department has goods from 10c. to $10.
10,000 pieces colored Satin-fluted Ribbons at only 75c. a piece. (These Ribbons have been retailing all over at $3 a piece.)
OUR EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT IS FULL OF NOVELTIES.
OUR BUTTON AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS REPLETE.
DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Full line of Japanese Silks, 95c. to $1 25.
All the newest styles of Dress Poplins at 50c.
5 cases new Chene Dress Materials at 21c.
10 cases of those Grand Piques at 29c., worth 40c.
500 pieces, new shades for Spring, in Alpacas, 31c. (The last lot Alpacas went off rapidly.)
10 cases Chinese Grass Cloth, yard wide, only 23c. (Making the neatest Summer suit possible.)
Colored Linen for walking suits for sea-side at 25c.
OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' chemises, linen bosoms, 75c., worth $1 25.
Better quality tucked and ruffled chemise, $1 10, worth $1 75.
1,000 new style breakfast sacks, tucked, at $1.
Ladies' skirts, 10 tucks, fine muslin, only 75c.
Misses' linen aprons, ruffled and trimmed, all sizes, 31c.
Ladies' cross-bar and pique aprons, 50c. and upward.
ALTMAN, BROS. & CO., 6th-av.
5,000 glove-fitting corsets, all sizes, at $1. (Above are stitched with colored silks, and worth $3 each.)
Ladies' walking suits, muslin, of all kinds, from $5 50 upward, (all handsomely made and elaborately trimmed.)
Striped Cambric suits, something new, at only $6 75.
Linen walking suits, with overskirts, all colors, $6 50.
Elegant black silk walking suits at $90, (made of good gros grain and richly trimmed.)
Only two more left of those $130 suits.
Full line of alpacas and empress cloth suits on hand.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
1,000 Pongee-lined, in all colors, silk, at $1.
1,000 white Pongee-colored silk linings at $1 50.
1,000 silk parasols, lined, white silk, at $1 93.
The new "scolloped" parasols, lined, at $3 39.
Black silk sun umbrellas and parasols, $1 up.
Lace shawls and parasol covers at bargains.
Our notion and small-ware department is full.
Our hosiery and glove department is crowded.
Our jewelry and fancy department replete.
Our gent's furnishing department well stocked.
At ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
THEIR STORE,
COVERING THE ENTIRE SQUARE
BOUNDED BY
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
REPLENISHING ALL THE
VARIOUS STOCKS
WITH FRESH GOODS
IMPORTED AND SELECTED EXPESSLY
FOR THE OCCASION.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES WILL BE OFFERED
AND
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
INDIA SHAWLS AT GOLD PRICES, VIZ.:
STRIPED LONG SHAWLS, $40 and upward,
DECCAS, $50 and upward,
STELLA SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
$30 and upward.
Also,
A CHOICE LOT OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES
JUST RECEIVED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PIQUE
AND CAMBRIC WALKING SUITS.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FRENCH WALKING SUITS.
ALSO,
SILK CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OPENING.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.

A beautiful assortment of Satins, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
27-INCH POPLINS FOR SUITS, AT 25 CENTS
SUPERB ENGLISH POPLINS, NEARLY A YARD WIDE, 37 1-2 AND 50 CENTS.
WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
BLACK SILKS, AT $1 25 TO $1 50.
AND ALL THE FINER MAKES
AT $1 75 TO $2 50.
A SPECIALTY IN COLORED SILKS,
AT $1 50 TO $2,
which is less than the same goods sold for before the war.
MOURNING GOODS,
including our celebrated BLACK ALPACAS, 25 cents per yard and upward, which offer
UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS.

SPRING OF 1870.

Sugden & Bradbury

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
will offer on MONDAY, 28th inst., and continue to, until disposed of, a large lot of SLIGHTLY SOILED seasonable suits at $3 and upward.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS THIS SEASON.

SPRING OF 1870.

Sugden & Bradbury

Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
having succeeded in securing the services of a really FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, can guarantee the latest and most approved designs of seasonable
DRESSES AND SUITS,
Trimmed with unexceptionable taste.
Our prices will be found very moderate, and every article warranted satisfactory.
We beg to call the attention of our customers and the public to our
READY-MADE SUITS IN BLACK ALPACAS, POPLINS, FRENCH LUSTRES AND SERGES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

AT LEGRAIN'S NEW STORE,

NO. 936 BROADWAY,
NEW TRAVELING SERGES from 80c. to $1 25, former price $1 75.
SILK AND WOOL CHENE at 38c., worth $1.
PLAIN AND CHENE TAKO CLOTH at 25c.
WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, NAPKINS and DOILIES at 75c. per dozen.
The sale of remnants will be begun again on MONDAY with a reduction of 50c. per dollar.

LEGRAIN'S NEW STORE,

NO. 936 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open on MONDAY, March 28,
THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
Also,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, UNTRIMMED,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
SPRING OPENING.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

SPRING SEASON, 1870.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Mme. GALOUPEAU, (late Mathilde & Co.,) No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway, has now open an unusually elegant and large assortment of Bonnets and Round Hats, choice and most desirable styles.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. POWER, (late of Stewart's,) No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., will open on TUESDAY, March 29, an entire new stock of Parisian millinery, just being received.

MRS. HOWELL DESIRES TO INFORM her friends and patrons that she has removed her millinery and dress-making establishment to No. 131 Waverley-place, where she will continue her business in the manner which has hitherto given such general satisfaction to her numerous friends.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. INVITE ATTENTION to a large and elegant assortment of Parisian novelties in dress and round Hats, rich French Flowers, &c. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS AND RARE PLUMES.—E. BROWN, sister of W. C. Brown, New Bond-st., London, has just received new and elegant styles. No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
(CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at this office.
CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH,
President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st. F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, a. c., will be paid in gold at the offices of
Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
of New-York,
Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS,
of Boston.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING

10 AND 12 PER CENT.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.
ALSO,
New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

BALLIN & SANDER,

BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY WITH RESOLUTIONS unanimously adopted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in February, 1870, notice is given that books for subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 28, and remain open until further notice. Subscribers will surrender common stock, and pay to the Treasurer five dollars ($5) per share on each share of stock surrendered. The common stock so surrendered will be canceled before the issue of the preferred stock share for share.
JOHN K. PRUYN, President.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1787,)
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 76 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of April next.
The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 9th of April until after the election. WILLIAM TOBIN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING firms continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the European financial markets of first-class mortgage bonds of established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL & CO., in London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, for six years past book-keeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A. Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS ON CARMINE AND LEROY STS., BETWEEN HUDSON AND BEDFORD STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Trustees of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church:

CARMINE-STREET—Four lots, north side, about 340 feet east of Hudson-st., and directly opposite Varick-st., each 24.5¼ feet front, 18.6 feet rear, by average depth of 99 feet.

LEROY-STREET—Two lots adjoining above on rear, each 22.2 feet front, 37 feet rear, by an average depth of 97.6 feet.

Terms—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED having had over twenty year's successful experience in the business, and being able to furnish the best of testimonials, desires to unite with some one who can furnish the necessary capital to build one or more small flouring mills, of about three-run stories each, at such points in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, as would be most convenient for retailing flour, offal, &c., direct from the mill. Such mills can now be constructed with greatly-improved machinery and saving in the expense for motive power. This description of business is very profitable, and quite as safe as any other. Any person desiring to join the advertiser in such an enterprise can address CALVIN PHELPS, No. 273 Broadway, New-York.

$25,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—In a first-class manufacturing business, now in successful operation and secured by letters patent; a rare chance for capitalists. For particulars address B., Box 107 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMBER-YARD, (with or without stock,) good water-front on the East River. A more desirable chance is seldom offered. Address E. B., Box 100 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE.

E. VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NOS. 689 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts.; having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4, without permit, by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

THE HANDSOME, DESIRABLE AND well-located three-story high-stoop brick houses, No. 149 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $18,500, and No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway, $14,000; all modern improvements. See houses and apply to owner in store No. 39 Nassau-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED BROWN-STONE house, four-story high-stoop, elegant order, near 5th-av., Murray Hill, for sale extremely cheap, with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class beautiful house, four-story high-stoop brown-stone; complete order; very cheap if taken immediately.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses, 21x56, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses, 21x56, Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING, ENGINE and shafting now used by the National Arms Company; lots 80x100; building 60x40; all in the best order; engine nearly new, about 50-horse power. Inquire at the factory, Penn-st. near Kent-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVERAL NEW HOUSES,
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
AND FURNISHED WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
ON EASY TERMS.
APPLY TO
DAVID CROWELL,
WOOD WORKS, RAHWAY, N. J.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N.J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AT ORANGE, N. J.—$5,000 to $75,000, for sale and exchange; also, at Bloomfield, Mt. Clair, Newark and on the Hudson, all sizes and prices.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, A COTTAGE, (almost an acre of land,) containing six rooms, adjoining the United States Hotel. Apply at No. 167 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts., or to J. W. MORRIS, Long Island.

TWO OF THE CHEAPEST AND most desirable country-seats on the Hudson River, east bank; splendid views; two hours from City; offered low to close an estate. Apply at 65 Warren-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West 21st-st., of J. A. CARNIE.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop, brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st. The house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months. The furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only; rent $8,000 per annum. Apply to the owner on the premises from 2 to 4 P. M.
THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO RENT ON ERIE RAILROAD—Three miles north of Sloatsburg, Orange County, N. Y., about two hours' ride from the City, a country house with about 30 acres of land, on which there is a good orchard, all necessary out-buildings, and fine facilities for bathing and boating. The property is romantically situated in the Ramapo Valley, and makes a desirable Summer residence, or boarding place; rent $500; possession given April 1. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N.Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted, choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, IN TREMONT, WESTCHESTER County, a large two-story and cellar frame house, with stables, carriage-house, two barns and eleven acres of land; well shaded; very convenient to Harlem Railroad Depot and horse cars. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine st.

THREE HANDSOME COTTAGES furnished, one handsome cottage unfurnished, at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam Bridge; gardens, fruit, stables attached to each; rents, $1,000, $800, $600 per annum. Apply to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET—The three-story brick dwelling house No. 154 Washington-st., near Nassau-st., with immediate possession. Apply to J. F. DE SILVER, No. 98 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF FOUR-STORY house near 23d-st. and 7th-av.; contains all modern conveniences; low to a good tenant. Address Box No. 744 Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent for the Summer, on the Hudson, in Yonkers, near the depot. Address M. W., Box No. 158 Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av., in fine order, with immediate possession. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, WITH a large garden, corner of 5th-av. and 132d-st.; gas and Croton water; near steam-boat and cars. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE ON EAST 83D-ST., $1,200; cottage in 107th-st., near Boulevard, $400.
W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

BILLS AND RENTS COLLECTED in this City, Brooklyn or country; also to letting of houses, and attends to fire insurance. WARREN S. WILKEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

N. Y. CLIPPER BUILDING—NOS. 88 and 90 Centre-st.—A store, offices and basements to let in this well-located and well-fitted-up building; terms moderate. Inquire of W. H. BRAY, Agent, New-York *Clipper* Office.

TO FERRY COMPANIES AND STEAMER OWNERS.—To let or lease a large plot of ground, with bulkhead and water rights, at the foot of West 23d-st., adjoining the new ferry improvement of the Erie Railway. Address Box No. 744 Post-office.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, A FINE STORE, 25x100, with or without adjoining room, 25x35; good location for dining-room.
H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE LOTS, WITH good water front, on the East River, in the vicinity of Houston-st. Ferry; rent moderate. Address F. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON A LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, two lots of ground, not above 50th-st., central location; to be used for business purposes. Apply to D. GARRISON, No. 597 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED [illegible] No. 149 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely-furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square; also an office suitable for a physician or surveyor; references required; no moving in May.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bed-room, on parlor floor, and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE—Two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant room for $7 per week, each, in a private family.

A QUIET FAMILY, IN 34TH-ST., near 5th-av., will let second floor on or before 1st May, with private table, by the year, if preferred. Address D., No. 54 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A GOOD-SIZED fourth-story front room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 218 4th-av., near 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—PARENTAL CARE AND INSTRUCTION for two children may be obtained at the usual charges in a minister's family, without other children, living in the beautiful and healthful village of Owego. Address Mrs. JAMES C. BEECHER, Owego, Tioga County, or Miss CATHERINE E. BEECHER, No. 69 West 38th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.
Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

SUN BUILDING, NO. 163 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of the Trustees of this bank, held at the banking house, on the 10th inst., the annexed resolution was adopted:
That, from and after the 14th inst., all deposits shall draw interest from the first of the following month, instead of on the quarterly plan as heretofore.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. One dollar will commence an account.
CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1870.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Wednesday from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, April 2, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP
TYBER,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
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CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
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FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

BOOSEY'S 50-CENT MUSIC—OPERAS for the piano-forte solo complete, with overture, &c., 48 to 80 pages—50 cents each; Der Freischutz, Figaro, William Tell, Grand Duchess, Norma, Crown Diamonds, Masaniello, Domino Noir, Fidelio, Sonnambula, Don Pasquale, Lucrezia, Martha, Zampa, Robert le Diable, Don Juan, Barber of Seville, Crispino, Ballo in Maschera, Trovatore, Traviata, &c. To be had of all music and book sellers. Catalogues free.
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PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order, at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WANTED to rent a small house, with a few acres of land, fifteen or twenty miles from the City, on the line of the Harlem or New-Haven Railroads. Address M., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office, stating rent and distance from depot.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARITANA.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CARL ROSA........[Directors]....C. D. HESS & CO
D. de Vivo....................Business Manager
H. Jackson....................Stage Manager
MONDAY EVENING, March 28,
MARITANA. MARITANA. MARITANA.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of MARITANA. Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, LAURENCE, CAMPBELL, HOWARD, and others.
Conductor..........................Mr. CARL ROSA
TUESDAY, an interesting MUSICAL EVENT, for the first time, Von Weber's Grand Opera,
OBERON, OBERON,
which opera created great furor everywhere.
PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable role of REIZA, and a POWERFUL CAST.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of the young successful Prima Donna Soprano, Miss ROSE HERSEE, in Auber's charming opera, BLACK DOMINO, for the first time, and first act of TROVATORE.
Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 144 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIRTEETH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
MACBETH,
In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THE SEVENTH WEEK
OF
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
EVENINGS AND MATINEES.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE EQUESTRIAN SENSATION,
will repeat her brilliant flights upon her unsaddled thoroughbred, GREY EAGLE.
The popular Hibernian wit and
LONDON CLOWN, TOM BARRY,
together with the
ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is visited by everybody.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is open from 10 till 5.

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BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL. Admission, 25 cents.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S FAREWELL.

Max Strakosch begs to announce that the renowned cantatrice,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
now on her return from the most successful concert tour on record, to the unqualified delight of crowded audiences, will, prior to her positive departure for South America, give a few
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS
at Steinway Hall, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870.
In making this announcement Mr. Strakosch desires to state that this will be the last opportunity his patrons will have to hear this eminent vocalist, as Miss Patti has decided not to visit the United States professionally again, she having received the most flattering offers and tempting inducements from the Imperial Director of Brazil, which having accepted, she will shortly depart for Rio Janeiro to fulfill her engagements there. Max Strakosch will spare no pains or expense to render these Farewell Patti Concerts of the most brilliantly varied and attractive description.
In her first concert,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6,
Miss Carlotta Patti will be supported by THEODORE RITTER, the great classical Pianist, who has achieved such pre-eminent success in her concerts;
Mr. J. F. PRUME, the distinguished Violin Soloist, whose playing has elicited the most profound admiration of his auditors;
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, the eminent Tenor, whose interpretation of ballads has won for him so much renown;
Herr JOSEPH HERMANNS, the most renowned basso of the day; and a Grand Concert Orchestra, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Director and Conductor.
The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Monday, April 4, at 9 A. M.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870, in aid of the Cuban families in this City.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Signor G. RONCONI.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the renowned American pianist,
Mr. C. WERNER, Mr. TH. HABELMAN,
Mons. J. D'HASLER, Signor E. MARZO.
Tickets, one dollar; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. Tickets can be had at all the principal music-stores, and at the box office on the evening of the concert. Doors open at 7, concert at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO HALL, 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—Anti-woman's rights and anti-isms lecture, by Miss MAUD ERNEST, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.

CHOICE PAINTINGS—FREE EXHIBITION at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., every day and evening, until time of executor's sale, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31. The collection of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore.

LECTURES

WOMAN IS COMING.

Miss LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her popular address on above topic at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, April 1. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside.

FREE LECTURE BY HENRY BERGH, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Subject—*The Rights of Dumb Animals*, at the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 28, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A CARD.—A GOOD HANDWRITING taught in ten private lessons. Several parlors exclusively for ladies. Apply this week at GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building.

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AT
NEWPORT, R. I.
The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.
As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.

AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED—An unmarried man, to take charge of the military department, and to teach mathematics or common English branches, in a first-class boys' boarding-school, near the City. A liberal salary will be given to a man of good ability and character. Address, giving full particulars, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED FOR MILITARY, mathematics and English; college or West Point graduate preferred; unmarried. Address, with full particulars, BATES, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PROF. DELOULME, B. A.—FRENCH language, piano, Latin, Greek, &c.; school engagement wanted; high testimonials. Apply at No. 136 Macdougal-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS visiting governess; teaches music and English; references given. Address K., Box No. 30 Station E.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr....................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager and Treasurer
EIGHTH WEEK
of the legitimate and pronounced success, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to March 26, fifty representations, by upward of
164,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
THE LARGEST, FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE
ever combined in one organization.
ROZE, LUPO, BRUNETTI, ALBERTINI,
OBERTI, ADRIANI, FRANCESCA,
STRUDELLI CORSI,
THE GREAT AJAX,
and 100 beautiful Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
THE LATEST SENSATION,
the new grand
SPANISH BALLET.
FOUR GRAND DIVERTISSEMENTS.
THE GREAT DEMON CANCAN..............at 8:30
GRAND SPANISH BALLET....................at 9:15
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET..................at 10:05
GREAT SCARF AND SNAKE BALLET.........at 10:30
AJAX, AJAX, AJAX,
in his wonderful specialties,
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS.
The gorgeous
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office, also, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

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Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING
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SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
THE FIFTH WEEK
of the
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
with a
POWERFUL CAST
and
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
including
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

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Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
"The theatrical sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*
FROU FROU!
FROU FROU! This famous comedy of contemporaneous society, with its elegant Scenery, charming Music and its perfection of acting, will be acted EVERY EVENING until further notice.
*** MATINEE of FROU FROU EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
*** The next WEDNESDAY MATINEE, APRIL 20, AT 1.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
TENTH WEEK.
McEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; OR, A TOUR OF IRELAND.
Visit all the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATER.

FOUR TRAPEZE performers at the same time.
HARRY GURR, Mlle. BASTIAN,
Mons. SENYAH, Mlle. GERALDINE.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.
IRISH EMIGRANT—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

TO CAPT. MAYNE REID:

DEAR SIR: Having learned that you have devoted much time to the study of the life and writings of Lord Byron, we trust you will waive your well-known aversion to appearing as a public speaker, and give us the gratification of hearing you upon this interesting subject.

James W. Gerard,
Wm. C. Bryant,
A. A. Low,
Moses H. Grinnell,
James W. Beekman,
Robert L. Cutting,
Henry Delafield
Rutherford Stuyvesant,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
Henry M. Morris,
N. M. Beckwith,
Noah Hunt Schenck, Brooklyn,
J. Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn,
D. Johnson Cooper, Brooklyn,
Henry E. Pierrepont, Brooklyn,
S. W. Godon, Navy-yard, Brooklyn,
Gen. Joseph Hooker,
Geo. W. Cullum,
J. M. Bundy,
A. Pleasonton,
James H. Van Alen,
J. Vogdes, Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen.
George Jones,
Robert Gracie,
John W. Hamersley,
Geo. Griswold Gray,
James J. Roosevelt,
Ed. M Willett,
Henry R. Winthrop,
Alexander T. Stewart,
John T. Irving,
Vincenzo Botta,
Alfred W. Craven,
Henry Drisler,
Edward Matthews,
J. N. A. Griswold,
Samuel Wetmore,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
Benjamin H. Field,
Adrian Iselin,
Elbridge T. Gerry,
John Sherwood,
D. Lydig Suydam,
Stephen C. Williams,
Charles A. Dana,
Wm. Whiteright, Jr.,
Temple Prime,
Issac Bell,
Wm. Beach Lawrence, Jr.,
M. Van Buren Wilcoxson,
John E. Ward,
Oscar F. Livingston,
Robert B. Roosevelt,
Allen Melville,
Charles P. Kirkland,
Robert E. Livingston,
James F. De Peyster,
EugeneVan Rensselaer,
Irwin McDowell, Brevet Maj.-Gen.,
J. G. Barnard,
Gen. H. D. Wallen,
Frederick De Peyster,
Herman H. Le Roy,
Eugene Livingston,
J. J. Astor,
A. Van Buren,
Alex. Macomb,
Duke Della Torre,
Gerard Beekman,
Horatio M. Allen,
Edward Renshaw Jones,
Walter L. Cutting,
Edgerton L. Winthrop,
Maunsell B. Field,
Ward McAllister,
W. R. Travers,
James Monroe,
Henry Bergh,
Benjamin D. Silliman,
Edward B. Bell,
Moses Taylor,
J. J. Townsend,
Shepherd Knapp,
Isaac Bronson,
Henry Clews,
Robert J. Livingston,
Frederick Schuchardt,
C. Edward Habicht,
J. Grenville Kane,
C. F. Winthrop,
Joseph R. Kearny,
Frederick E. Church,
B. Waterhouse Hawkins,
Samuel Blatchford,
J. C. Heywood,
W. D. Waddington,
Alfred Ogden,
Benjamin S. Welles,
Robert Stuyvesant,
Henry F. Vail,
James Robb,
John J. Cisco,
Henry C. Potter,
Robert S. Howland,
Charles P. Daly,
Goldsboro' Banyer,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Dr. David L. Haight,
Cortland De Peyster Field,
Royal Phelps,
John C. Jay,
J. Hooker Hammersley,
Samuel F. B. Morse,
Alex. Van Rensselaer,
John Warren,
Townsend Harris,
Morris Wilkins,
Ridley Watts,
Capt. P. Lahrbusch,
J. Watts De Peyster,
Charles H. Russell.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I accept your very complimentary invitation. Permit me one word of comment, on what appears a misapprehension. I have not, and never had, an aversion to come before the public as a speaker—only as a reader of my own writings. Upon any subject of political importance, or social interest, I shall always be happy to give my views viva voce; and proud to do this, when summoned by a requisition so distinguished as that with which you have honored me.
MAYNE REID.
MARCH 24, 1870.
Messrs. JAMES W. GERARD, WM. C. BRYANT, A. A. LOW, &c.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.
P. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.;
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

1870. SEASON. 1870.

Hudson River clear of ice. Permanent resumption of navigation. The Albany and Troy line of steamers will commence their regular trips on MONDAY, March 28, inst., leaving Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Freight received daily for Troy and all points on the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston and connecting railroads. Fare only $1 50 to Albany and Troy, and like reduction to all points by railroad.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER D. B. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for [illegible]

OUR STREET MERCHANTS.

Traders and Trafickers of the Highways and Byways.

Dealers in Odds and Ends and Tinkers of Dilapidated Wares—The Rag End of the Commercial and Mechanical Community—Some Strange Characters and their Peculiar Modes of Life.

To persons from the rural districts unacquainted with the mysteries of Metropolitan life, the hordes of unwashed individuals, mostly with a foreign cast of countenance, who daily wander singly and in groups through the various thoroughfares of New-York, with different varieties of wares and trinkets for sale, which they announce in language at times almost unintelligible except to those to the "manor born," the effect must be that of wonder and curiosity. In almost every street of Cosmopolitan Gotham these nomadic itinerants, wandering minstrels from far-off Italy and Germany, and troops of lame, blind and deformed mendicants greet the eye. The major portion living from hand to mouth from the proceeds of their several callings, they present a sad, although not an uninteresting, phase of life in the great cities. The wandering beggar, the familiar "ould hat" man, the "charcoal" and "glass to put een," with the "soap-fat" merchants and other characters that will receive due attention, all tend to make up New-York's peculiar people. The first of these strange characters that breaks the stillness of early morning after the milk-man has gone his rounds is the

CHARCOAL MAN.

Seated in a huge cylinder-like coal-bin on wheels, generally drawn by an antiquated-looking specimen of horse-flesh, he startles the residents of the different streets through which he passes by his mournful cries of "Charcoal." This little old man, (for he is always old,) with his soot-begrimed countenance, is in nine cases out of ten a superannuated specimen of "Erin's Isle." From early morning, and frequently until late at night, his cries may be heard. During both Summer and Winter his labors are unceasing. Numbers of these men are the owners of wagons, and some, through years of hard labor and attention to business, have become independent, so that instead of taking their old rounds they hire help, and they attend to the important duties of buying at the different markets along the East River. The charcoal peddled through our streets is obtained principally from the "pine barrens" or Toms River, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where have been located for many years establishments for its manufacture. Thence it is shipped to Port Monmouth by railway and sloops to this port in sacks and bags and supplied to the street-venders by the barrel or crate, at the rate of thirty-five cents per barrel. They in turn retail it out to tinners, roofers and grocers, at from forty to fifty cents per barrel or eight cents per pail, thus realizing for their trouble ten cents for each barrel of coal sold and two cents when disposed of by the pail at eight cents. The major portion of these grim-looking venders reside in ricketty shanties along the wharfs of the East River, in the vicinity of the slips of the coal sloops.

THE HARD-COAL VENDER.

This individual in appearance is the counterpart of his predecessor. His labors are also similar. Early and late his cart may be seen on the back streets of the Metropolis in the vicinity of the numberless tenement-houses, the inmates of which are his principal customers, a large portion of whom are unable to purchase coal by the ton through poverty, and consequently his visits are regarded with great favor. These itinerants visit the various coal-yards of this City and Brooklyn during week days, and purchase all loose and small coal that the large dealers have to dispose of at from $5 to $7 per ton, which they retail to their customers by the pail at eight and ten cents, according to the quality, thus realizing as their profits during an average day's sale between $2 and $7.

Coke is also an article of traffic that this class of our street merchants deal in, and numbers of Irish men and women realize considerable by supplying private families and restaurants with it for lighting fires. They purchase it mostly at the different gas-houses at from $2 50 to $3 per chaldron, and then sell it out by retail at five cents per pail to their customers.

"GLASS-TO-PUT-EEN" MEN.

A strange creature, to be met with in almost every portion of the City, is the "glass-to-put-een" man. He is a peculiar genius—either an Italian, a German Jew, or Bohemian—seldom possessing more English than enables him to higgle for a job. He wanders around day after day with a wooden rack slung between his shoulders, in the compartments of which rest panes of glass of assorted sizes. Peering in the windows of every house he passes to discover a broken pane, he utters his cry, and along his route he generally finds business in his line of trade. His charges are often exorbitant and it requires a shrewd housewife to match him at his own game. Any thing of value lying around loose during his professional visits is sure to find safe quarters beneath the folds of his dirty coat or vest, and by such frequent disappearance of valuable articles in numerous families throughout the City during his visits, he is seldom called upon to replace broken panes. One lady, residing in Macdougal-street, lately lost a valuable jeweled watch through one of these thieving glaziers. Their charges for mending broken windows and replacing broken panes in tenement-houses are sixteen cents per pane of moderate size, and from twenty to fifty cents for the largest. During a day's saunter these men earn from fifty cents to two dollars, and at night they return to their abodes in the dirtiest and lowest part of the City, where, over bologna sausage and a glass of vile gin, they gamble their money away. Unlike other itinerants they are exclusive, selfish, stingy and revengeful. During their meanderings they have been known to have thrown stones against windows, breaking them, and after finding the coast clear, march in with an air of innocence and secure the job of replacing the broken panes with their own stock.

"OULD HATS."

It would be a very strange thing, indeed, to meet a resident of this City who has not seen that antiquated old individual with a string of dilapidated hats in his hands, one on his head as a sign, and a voice that sounds something like the braying of a donkey, parading the streets, asking if there are "any ould hats" for disposal. His name is "Larry" GAGAN, and, through the medium of long practice and a thorough knowledge of the prices of cast-off male head gear, he has managed to lay up a snug sum of money. He has been in the business now some twenty-five years, and although he has plenty to live upon, as old as he is, every-day he goes forth upon his errand of speculation. He is shrewd in making a bargain, as many who have had dealings with him can testify to their sorrow. Usually he begins his day's work at Twenty-fifth-street and gradually works his way down town with the proceeds of his trip. For well-worn hats and caps he pays from ten to twenty cents apiece, [illegible], and for silk tiles and hats that have [illegible] of fashion he will, after considerable [illegible], during which he starts away with disgust seemingly depicted on his countenance, [illegible] that he wouldn't "give a cint more [illegible] twenty-five cints for the bist hat in America," pays about one-sixteenth its [illegible] the owner. These old-hat dealers make [illegible] deal more money than is generally supposed. "Larry" is the owner of three different establishments in the Bowery and West-street. As soon as he and his help have met at their establishment at night, after their work of the day [illegible], the hats are assorted out, cleaned, [illegible] and stowed away. Some are sold to [illegible]-hand dealers in Chatham-street and the [illegible], others shipped west, and the worst of [illegible] placed in carts and taken to Chatham-[illegible], where they are soon disposed [illegible] for twenty-five and fifty [illegible]. "Larry" thus making a profit of [illegible] disposed of in this manner. They do [illegible] their labor entirely to hats, but on [illegible]trary they dabble a little in shoe leather, from "ould hats" they branch off to "any ould boots" that can be purchased during their daily tramps, and with the two combined they have all the business they can well attend to.

KNIFE-GRINDERS.

This class of itinerants are quiet, industrious and honest. Generally natives of France or Switzerland, they speak English but imperfectly. With their machinery of craft strapped over their shoulders, they wander from point to point in quest of employment. Their customers are legion, but the most profitable to them is the butcher, who is constantly in need of a keen blade to carve his meats. For sharpening common case or table knives they charge, when employed by private families and restaurants, six cents apiece; but when by transient parties, ten cents for each knife. Each butcher has his regular knife-grinder, who calls every morning to his patron's place of business, examines the knives, and after ascertaining their defects immediately puts his machinery in motion and sets them to rights. Butchers generally secure their services for the week, for which they pay from $2 50 to $3. In a day's tramp these men make from seventy-five cents to $2 50. Sullivan, and the lower portion of Greenwich-street, is their favorite location, and from which they may be seen daily emerging between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock A. M., en route to their respective tramping grounds.

BROOM PEDDLERS.

"Br-o-o-ms, br-o-o-ms," is the cry of the old blind man as he plods his weary way through the streets, weighed down with all manner of brooms, from the family broom down to the dainty little velvet-handled whisp. The blind men who peddle brooms through our streets are mostly inmates, or have been, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, where they have been taught their trade. Some of them are very expert in the manufacture of brooms, scrubbing and blacking brushes and door-mats, for which they find a ready sale. They have all, through nature's kindness, been supplied with powerful lungs, as their mournful cries may be heard far and near as they tramp through the streets, feeling their way along the sidewalks. Some who have not had the fortune to be protégés of the Asylum, reside in Mott and Division streets, where in their dingy abodes they ply their hands day and night in manufacturing baskets, brooms and various other articles which they dispose of to fancy dealers and private families. Several of these unfortunates have by their steady labor amassed considerable wealth. Brooms of the common order, without wire bindings, they retail out at twenty-five and thirty cents each—from which they realize ten cents profit, including their labor, and for a superior article, with wire fastenings, they dispose of at seventy and eighty cents. Scrubbing brushes bring them from $2 to $4 50 per dozen when sold to wholesale dealers, and when retailed out in the streets twenty-five cents and upward.

UMBRELLAS AND TINKERS.

Umbrella doctors and wandering tinkers are closely allied from mutual sympathy, although of different nationalities—mostly Polish Jews and aged Irishmen. They plod the back streets, with brotherly affection, each uttering their peculiar cries: "Umbrellers t' mend," "Wash tubs to mend," and when a job is secured, with their tools of trade, they ensconse themselves on some convenient door-step, and work away like beavers. One would suppose, after looking at them closely, that they had not digested a "square meal" for weeks, but appearances are some times deceiving, as these men earn on an average from seventy-five cents up to one and two dollars daily by their trade. The tinker is an especial favorite among the laboring families. When a tea-kettle has received an injury, or the useful wash-tub has sprung a leak, his services are always in demand, and after receiving his dues he is invited to partake of the family meal, or departs with a goodly-sized lunch. These two worthies may always be found in Centre-street, or in the vicinity of the Five Points, after their day's labor is over, indulging in a glass of grog or lager beer, for which that locality is so justly famed.

FROG MERCHANTS.

During the months of April, May and June, when the musical bull-frog is uttering his plaintive melody in the marshes of New-Jersey and Staten Island, he is made the subject of an attack by armed men, and ends his days by being skinned and spread in the market for sale. The frog catchers are mostly Frenchmen, who, armed with red flannel strings with hooks attached, wade through the marshes of New-Jersey from morning until night, trailing their lines among the reeds in quest of frogs. As soon as a frog espies the red object he immediately makes a leap for it, and winds up his croakings with a hook in his mouth. These Frenchmen, who attend to no other business while the season lasts, make on an average from $5 to $12 daily by catching frogs, which they dispose of to French and American restaurants, at from fifty cents up to $1 50 per dozen, according to the quality. At night, with the services of lanterns, they enter the marshes, and the frogs, attracted by the light, jump towards it from all directions, and are knocked in the head and captured. One peculiarity about this business is, that the catchers have to be unusually cautious in their mode of striking the frog, as a blow on any part of the body other than the head, renders them unfit for the market.

STREET DENTISTS.

As a "talkist" it would be difficult to find the equal of one of these street characters. Their tongues seems to be fastened in their heads in the middle, to rattle away both ways. These men have in almost every instance graduated while traveling with some circus, and with an abundance of "cheek" they perch themselves in the busy portion of the City, generally in Printing House-square, where they open their batteries and are soon surrounded with an assemblage of mixed humanity. Some have on their heads a skull cap encircled with rows of filthy looking teeth as an evidence of their skill, while others have fantastical paper hats to attract attention. In a two hours' harangue one of these itinerants has been known to dispose of $5 worth of his "patent tooth-paste," composed of brick-dust and starch, which cost him seventy-five cents in Chatham-street. During the Summer season they leave the dusty metropolis and follow circuses through the West and South-west, and manage to make hundreds of dollars with their vile compound. They have a perfect horror of the news-boys and boot-blacks, who assail them with stones and snow-balls on every occasion. Some of these *gamins* they hire to exhibit their dirty teeth before the spectators, and then, to show how easily they may be cleansed, they draw forth a bunch of cotton, and with their paste remove the accumulated deposits of dirt and tobacco to the astonishment of the lookers-on, who are satisfied that it is a "good thing," and depart after, purchasing a box at twenty-five cents.

STREET-MUSICIANS,

Properly consist of organ-grinders, harpists and straggling brass bands. The first are as familiar to the general public as the clothes they wear. On almost every street corner they may be seen, and a description of their evolutions would prove uninteresting. They earn on an average, both Italians and lame soldiers, from $1 to $3 daily, and live mostly in back streets in the vicinity of the Bowery and Grand-street. The harpists, who are mostly Italians, earn from $1 to $2 50 each during their daily wanderings, and the Germans, who generally start out early with their instruments, make from $1 to $3.

There are numerous other itinerants, such as the balloon-dealers, cuckoo-whistlers, chimney-sweeps, "soap-fat men" and match-venders, "who live, move and have their being," but a notice of the peculiarities of their several vocations would take up too much space, and they are left to their unhappy fates.

Change in the Police Department—Difficulty of Securing a New Chief Clerk.

The confirmation of Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District and his acceptance of the position will create a vacancy in the office of Chief Clerk of the Police Department, which Mr. HAWLEY has filled with great credit to himself and benefit to the public. The Police Commissioners are unanimous in regretting the departure of Mr. HAWLEY from the service of the Department. He has been Chief Clerk since 1860, and during all of these ten years has not only maintained the most pleasant and confidential relations with the Commissioners, but has constantly displayed such zeal and ability in the performance of his duties that the Police Department has been protected from the peculations which have been the disgrace of nearly every other branch of the municipal Government. The Commissioners are naturally loth to lose such an officer, and the embarrassment in which they are placed by the resignation of Mr. HAWLEY is increased by the difficulty of choosing his successor. The person best fitted for the post is Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK, the present Deputy Chief Clerk, and but for political considerations he would undoubtedly be immediately appointed. The Board of Police Commissioners, however, is equally divided between the two parties, and it is probable that the Democratic members will feel compelled in the present condition of affairs to insist upon the appointment of one of their own political faith, in which case the appointee would be an entire stranger to the Department, which would suffer from his ignorance of the requirements of the position. On the other hand, the two Republican Commissioners will feel themselves obliged to sustain the claims of Mr. HASBROUCK, and the consequence will probably be that for a time, at least, no appointment will be made, but Mr. HASBROUCK will perform the duties as Acting Chief Clerk. Mr. HAWLEY has not yet received official notice of his appointment from Washington, and has, therefore, not yet resigned his place in the Police Department, but will probably do so within a few days.

THE POLICE AND THE DEMI-MONDE

The Case of Mary Davies Before the Special Sessions—Counter Charge Against a Police Sergeant for an Alleged Attempt to Extort Money.

Justices LEDWITH, SCOTT and BIXBY heard testimony in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, in the case of MARY DAVIES, charged, on complaint of MARY GREEN, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 147 Wooster-street. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT. The trial excited considerable interest, in consequence of an informal charge made against Sergt. KILLELEA, of the Police squad at Jefferson Market Court, by the woman's counsel, for alleged attempt to extort money from her.

MARY GREEN, of No. 107 Greene-street, characterized the defendant's place as a "cruising" house and a den of prostitution, and it was the scene of several fights and was kept open until after midnight. On cross-examination, she said she had lived with the defendant for some time and was present when her house was seized in December last; she never heard Sergt. KILLELEA say that when another Judge came on the bench he would have the defendant arrested again.

Subsequently Sergt. KILLELEA was called and said:

I know the premises No. 174 Wooster-street; on the 9th of March a warrant was issued by Justice SHANDLEY on the complaint of MARY GREEN; on the 9th of March, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, I went, with some officers, to this house and arrested all the parties I found in the house; among them was MARY DAVIES; when I arrested her she said she was very sick, and said to me, "I'll give you twenty-five dollars if you'll let me out at the back window;" I took her to the Station-house, and when there she became very sick, and asked me not to put her in the box; I allowed her to sit in my room; while she was there Counselor STEINER came to the Court and went into the room; from the time I put her into the room until the time I took her out I was not in the room; I never said when another Judge got on the bench I would have her "pulled" again.

The defence called Mrs. DAVIES as a witness. She said:

On the ninth of March the Sergeant and some Police officers came to my house and made some arrests; the Sergeant took me to Jefferson Market, and while I was there the Sergeant said to me, "This affair won't amount to much; if you'll give me fifty dollars it won't amount to anything;" Mr. STEINER came to me, and after some talk I told him I had not been doing anything; Mr. STEINER replied that he could have it fixed up for me for $75, as his fees would be extra; I declined to pay it; the complainant GREEN was very sick while she was at my house; she went to the hospital, and I paid the expenses while she was there; I was taken previous to this arrest before Justice COX for keeping a disorderly house; he dismissed the complaint; I had there a witness named IDA WILLIAMS; I saw her last night; she went out and has not come home; I don't know where she is, or whether she has been arrested or not; after the dismissal of that complaint the Sergeant said that he would pull us again before another Judge; he said that to me and to IDA WILLIAMS; I have lived at the same house five or six years, and was never in any trouble; the house is in the Eighth Ward; I was not sick nor did I tell the Sergeant I was sick; I was locked up in the cell at the Station-house; the Sergeant visited me about seven o'clock the next morning; he took me from the cell to the Police Court and took me into a side room; he then told me if I would give him fifty dollars he would fix it up for me; I refused to give it to him, and told him I had done nothing for which I ought to pay; counsel STEINER came to me afterward and said that seventy-five dollars would fix it, and that his fees would be extra.

A girl named PAULINE JACKSON gave testimony for the purpose of showing that the complainant, MARY GREEN, had said that the Sergeant was her friend and wanted to "pull" the house. The defendant was finally discharged. Sergt. KILLELEA afterward asked Justice LEDWITH if he thought he had attempted to get $50 from the woman, but the latter vouchsafed no answer.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

Further Testimony Before the Surrogate—Eccentricities of the Testator—A Centenarian Witness.

The trial of the remarkable Fox will case was resumed on Saturday morning in the Surrogate's Court, before his Honor R. C. HUTCHINGS.

HENRY LAMP examined on the part of contestants testified that he had known the deceased since 1835; FOX sometimes acted wild; on one occasion a brother of the deceased made an attack upon witness with his fist, when deceased interfered and saved witness from an unmerited thrashing, and then laughed in triumph like an idiot; in conversation he would wander from one subject to another, betraying weakness of intellect.

THOMAS RANDALL, the next witness, had known deceased since 1832; in 1847, he several times left his shoe-store alone in the evening, trusting it to the tender mercies of the honest gentry of the Sixth Ward; on one occasion the deceased came flying into a shop where witness was at work, and immediately rushed out again, "with a sneer, haw-haw, and a laugh, acting like a wild man."

SAMUEL DISBROW, the next witness, is nearly one hundred years old; was formerly a land-agent in Brooklyn, and father-in-law of deceased, who frequently consulted with witness as to the value of lots before he purchased; witness thought his mind disordered, and that his father was deranged; the deceased frequently spoke of having written letters to the Secretary of the Treasury and to various Congressmen upon the subject of the national finances.

BENJAMIN DISBROW testified that the deceased had often attended his house, by invitation, to tea, and would take off his coat and sit down, then suddenly jump up and depart; on one occasion he sat down to the supper-table, and, after taking a swallow of tea, moved his chair along the whole length of the table, to the consternation of the company, but refused to eat anything, and suddenly departed.

Mr. RITTERBAND appears for the executors; Mr. FLYN for the contestants; Mr. PIERREPONT for the United States. The trial will be continued this week.

The Newark Conference—Session of Yesterday.

The session was opened at 9 o'clock yesterday with prayer by Rev. C. S. VAN CLEVE. Bishop AMES then announced the Conference open for business. The question "Who remain on trial" was taken up. The Committee reported Messrs. Pray, Spell, Meyer, Switzer, Tuttle, Thomas, Emory, Stratton and McCormick, and they were ordered to remain on trial. GEO. MILLER, transferred from the New-York Conference, was also continued. A communication was received from the New-Jersey Conference, requesting the appointment of a joint committee to fix the time and place for the meeting of a convention of the two Conference. Rev. Dr. CRANE, Rev. A. L. BRICE and Gen. RUNYON were appointed members of the Committee.

Rev. Drs. STRONG, NUDAL and FOSTER, of the Drew Theological Seminary, were introduced to the Conference.

The Chairman of the Board of Stewards reported receipts amounting to $7,048. The assessments for 1870, for the support of poor charges, was reported as follows: Newton District, $800; Newark, $1,800; Elizabeth, $1,150; Morristown, $1,100; Jersey City, $1,650.

A telegram was read from Bishop SIMPSON, announcing the transfer of O. H. TIFFANY, of New-Brunswick, and D. W. BALTINE, of Trenton, from the New-Jersey Conference to the Newark Conference.

Base-Ball—The Opening Game of the Season at Carroll Park.

The Star Base-ball Club of Brooklyn, well known as the champion amateur club of the Union, made the earliest opening of the season yesterday afternoon in the Carroll Park Grounds. The match was played for practice against a picked nine from the field. The members of the Star nine were nearly the same as last year, with, however, the notable exception among a few others of Mr. GEORGE HALL, who has gone over to the Atlantic Club. Among the picked nine we observed Messrs. PIKE, BROWN and HALL, of the Atlantics; Mr. BROWN, of the Harmonics; Mr. HILLYER, of the Alphas, who pitched for the nine, together with Mr. BASS and other strong players. The game was started at 4 o'clock, and lasted till 5½, closing at the fifth inning with the result of 19 to 7 in favor of the Stars. The pitching of Mr. CUMMINGS proved as effective as ever, and contributed not a little to the result. The well-tried excellence of the fielding of the Star nine was fully maintained. The superb in-fielding of Messrs. PIKE and HALL, of the picked nine, is also deserving of notice. There was a fair attendance of spectators, whose enthusiasm was sorely tried by the cold, biting wind which swept across the grounds, and brought the game to an earlier conclusion than is customary.

STAR.	O.	R.	FIELD.	O.	R.
Rogers, l. f.	1	3	H. Brown	1	2
Jewell, c.	1	3	Pike	1	2
Worth, r. f.	3	1	O. Brown	1	1
Cummings, p.	1	3	Hill	3	0
Clyne, c. f.	2	1	Hall	3	0
Bevins, 2d b.	2	2	Lewis	2	0
Packer, 1st b.	3	1	Bass	2	1
Dollard, s. s.	2	2	Dowd	1	0
Dellisser, 3d b.	0	3	Kiers	1	1
Total	15	19	Total	15	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Star	4	4	3	7	1	—19
Field	0	0	0	2	5	—7

Arrest of the Amity-Street Robbers.

On the 18th inst., Mr. JOSEPH A. JACKSON, the pawnbroker, at No. 5 Amity-street, was assaulted by two men in his office, and rendered insensible by blows on the head with some heavy instrument. They entered the office and presented a letter to their victim, and committed the assault while he was engaged in reading it. After knocking him down [illegible] gold watch and chain, a pocket-book and a diamond pin, and escaped with their booty.

No clue was afforded the Police for an effort to secure the robbers, but Detectives DRON and KING, of the Tenth Precinct, believed they could lay their hands upon the right men, though they were unsuccessful at first in their search. DANIEL RITNER, alias "Honey," of No. 10 Mangin-street, and FRANCIS DEGAN, of No. 662 East Twenty-eighth-street, were wanted for a bogus check operation, which appears to be a favorite mode of working with them; so the detectives renewed their efforts, and last evening succeeded in arresting both RITNER and DEGAN in Division-street. When the prisoners were searched in the Eldridge-street Police Station, DEGAN was found in possession of Mr. JACKSON'S watch and chain, thereby affording abundant evidence that the right man had been captured. Both of the prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned before a Magistrate today. Mr. JACKSON is yet unable to leave his room, as the wounds have produced an abscess, and renders his condition a critical one. The arrest of these robbers is an excellent effort on the part of the detectives named, who have already established reputations in such cases.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A vast amount of work has been accomplished in the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York within the last few months. The civil docket is swept nearly clean, and in the great majority of cases tried the verdicts have been for the Government. A large amount of money has been and will be realized from the condemnations of property. Last April, about two hundred old cases stood on the calendar, and now all of these, except four, have been disposed of. The business of this branch has been conducted quietly, but with singular energy and tact, by Assistant United States Attorneys SIMONS and EMERSON, and has not for years stood in so favorable a condition.

PAUL KEATING, aged thirty-eight, died yesterday, at No. 62 Cherry-street, from the effects of intemperance. BRIDGET HARRINGTON, aged sixty, died suddenly, at No. 556 Water-street, from unknown causes.

JOHN KELLY, of No. 446 West Thirty-third-street, who was beaten by rowdies in Washington-street on the 23d inst., died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He remained insensible while under the care of the physicians, and Coroner FLYNN was unable to obtain his ante-mortem statement. Five men who had been arrested were subsequently released, as there was no evidence against them.

The keys of the fire-alarm boxes were distributed yesterday from Police Head-quarters to all the precincts below Fourteenth-street within which the new fire alarm system goes into operation at noon on Monday. Each policeman is furnished with a key, which is numbered, so that he can be held responsible for its safety.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, March 19, 255; Sunday, March 20, 119; Monday, March 21, 216; Tuesday, March 22, 177; Wednesday, March 23, 181; Thursday, March 24, 170; Friday, March 25, 148. Total, 1,266.

JOHN LYNCH and MICHAEL HENNESSEY were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, charged with breaking into the premises of JOHN FARRELLY, No. 515 Greenwich-street, on Friday night, and stealing $300 in currency. The prisoners were discovered on the premises by Mr. FARRELLY, but before he could effect their arrest they escaped. They subsequently surrendered themselves up, and were committed for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, LOUIS S. BALDWIN was charged at the instance of SCUDDER, GULICK, VAN KLUCK & Co., of No. 120 Warren-street, with obtaining $745 worth of goods upon fraudulent representations. The prisoner induced the prosecutor in December last to advance him goods to this amount upon promise of a mortgage on real estate which he owned on the North River, but it was afterward ascertained that he possessed no property whatever, and he was arrested. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

The Superintendent of the Free-Labor Bureau at Plimpton's Buildings reports that for the week ending March 26, there were 80 applications for male and 825 for female help; 185 males and 675 females applied for situations, and employment was furnished to 75 males and 671 females.

Two coachmen, named JOHN BURNS and JOHN O'HARE, quarreled yesterday in the stable No. 155 East Thirty-fifth-street, when O'HARE was severely wounded on the head with a club in the hands of his opponent, who was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

At the March Term of the Suffolk County Court and Court of Sessions, Hon. JOHN R. REID, County Judge, presiding, JOSIAH HULSE was convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years. DANIEL T. LUCE and GEORGE E. WALKER were found guilty of attempting to bribe a public officer, and fined respectively $50 and $25. CHARLES SMITH and TREADWELL WOOD were convicted of grand larceny, (stealing a horse and wagon,) and sentenced the former to Sing Sing for one year, and the latter to the House of Refuge for the same time. GAMUS GELONY, indicted for an attempt at rape, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years.

The charter for the new Long Island City, to be called by that name, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Cities of the Assembly to that body. The charter provides for one Supervisor and not five, as some enemies of the bill pretend. And as the town of Newton has one, it will increase the number of Supervisors for Queens County from six to seven.

Col. JAMES DARLING has been appointed Postmaster in place of S. HAMPTON, removed, at Smithtown Branch.

The indebtedness of the town of Huntington, at present, is $34,369, of which $15,950 is to be paid April 1—after adding interest and deducting $4,000 of State bonds, $14,775.

In the Suffolk County Surrogate's Court, the wills of John R. Mott, Samuel Ireland, Fanny Gillett, Barnabas Corwin, Jessie D. Sammis, Samuel Brown, Allen Seamsor and William Pomter have been admitted to probate during the past week.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Common Council of Orange organized on Friday evening. In the case of the contested seats of the two Councilmen receiving the majority of votes in the First and Second Wards at the late election, the Corporation Counsel decided that both of the majority candidates were ineligible, as they served on the Election Board. Mayor FERRY, after taking the oath of office, read his inaugural, from which it appears that the bonded indebtedness of the town is $116,600, $66,000 of this being expended within the last three years on streets and highways and the balance upon schools. On the 5th of March $3,209 87 remained in the Treasurer's hands. The road expenses for the year are $37,854 90, $28,291 of which was received from assessments.

The German Methodist Episcopal Society of Newark have purchased a site for a new church, on the corner of Mulberry and Walnut streets, for fourteen thousand dollars.

The colored soldiers of Newark have elected J. TAYLOR Major and ELIAS SCHENCK Captain. They will be organized on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, President of the Executive Committee, of New-York, will deliver an address. A delegation of the Lincoln Post, No. 12, of New-York, will be present.

The lawyers of Newark purpose tendering the Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, recently confirmed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a grand complimentary dinner, for which the Board of Trade have offered their rooms.

The annual report of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance states that there are 120 divisions, numbering 5,893 members.

A widow, the mother of six children, and the daughter of a wealthy Newarker, is receiving out-door relief from the Overseer of the Poor of that city.

SEIGEL, who escaped from the County Jail at Newark, and whose recapture by being shot down by a detective has been already reported, has so improved as to be returned to prison.

HENRY KENT, of Orange, who, in a fit of insanity, shot a boy named WILLARD SMALLEY, was yesterday removed to the State Asylum at Trenton.

A young girl named CATHARINE SHIELDS died in Jersey City on Thursday night from the effects of an abortion produced by Dr. CHARLES COBEL. The infamous "doctor" has been arrested, as has also one PATRICK WATSON, who is charged with having outraged the person of the unfortunate girl.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Church of the Ascension, (Episcopal,) at Vallejo, was dedicated by Bishop KIP, March 12.

Rev. E. HUSBAND, who recently joined the Roman Communion, has returned to the English Church.

Rev. L. B. MCPHEETERS, D. D., died in Shelby County, Ky., a week ago.

The Baptists of Ireland have doubled since 1859. They employ 20 missionaries, who preach in 100 stations.

Methodism in France reports 30 ministers, 134 preaching places, 2,125 members, and 10,000 regular hearers.

The choristers of the Sistine Chapel consist of thirty-two men. Each receives $400 a year besides pay for extra services.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Meriden, Conn., intends erecting a $90,000 new building. It will contain [illegible] reading-room, library, gymnasium, and [illegible] for private theatricals.

The Episcopalian has a leading editorial in commendation of a book just published to prove that the world is but six thousand years old.

There is talk of turning the Purim (Jewish) Association into a society similar to the Young Men's Christian Association.

The largest salary paid last year in the Lexington (Ky.) Colored Conference was $500; the smallest, $8 75.

Two of the Professors in Cornell University are Swedenborgians.

A new synagogue with a worship strictly orthodox, is shortly to be erected in Rochester, N. Y.

The Methodists control forty-nine colleges in the United States.

The Episcopal missionaries of Northern India expect soon to open a theological school at Lahore.

Bishop DAVIS, of South Carolina, is totally blind. He performs the offices of the Church from memory.

Rev. S. H. TYNG'S, Jr's., church lately took up a contribution of about $8,000 in aid of the House of the Evangelist, a new theological school in the city.

The Episcopalians have a "Clergymen's Mutual Insurance League," numbering 529 members. On the death of any member his brethren each send $2 to the heirs.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds have been contributed to the Bishop of London's Fund, toward providing for the spiritual destitution of the metropolis.

The Christian movement among the Jews in Russia is growing in importance. During seven months 151 have applied to one missionary for instruction.

The pews of the Second Church, Rochester, N. Y., rent for $6,172 25.

Premier GLADSTONE'S second son has just been ordained a priest of the Church of England.

Mr. J. WANAMAKER has given $10,000 to the $5,000,000 "Memorial Fund" of the Presbyterian Church.

The Methodist Church in Bloomsburg, Penn., has received 240 converts to membership.

The publishers of *Zion's Herald* are building a Methodist house in Boston at a cost of $100,000.

Rev. MORRIS TYNG has been appointed Professor of Biblical Literature in the Gambier Theological Seminary.

According to the *Christian Union* there are 125 Protestant missions in New-York, carrying on regular services. The total number of City Missionaries is 266.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has pledged itself to support the public school system.

The first Methodist Church ever erected in Russia has been built at Fultohoa, in Bulgaria. It numbers twenty-one members.

The Roman Catholic Liturgy is to be used in the vernacular Russian, instead of Latin, throughout the dominions of the Czar.

The Established Kirk of Scotland has 1,254 congregations and about 470,000 members. The Free Church has about 253,000, and the United Presbyterians about 160,000 communicants.

Rev. D. M'GETTIGAN, Bishop of Raphoe, has been made Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland.

The Western Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church have intrusted the care of that diocese to Bishop NEELY.

The *Cumberland Presbyterian* estimates the members of that Church at 140,000.

The American Presbyterian Board reports 90 missionaries, including physicians, 20 female missionaries, 22 ordained natives, 50 churches and 2,000 communicants.

A teacher in a Sunday-school at Warren, Mass., lately promised the best boy in his class for a year, a meerschaum pipe.

The Episcopal Mission in Salt Lake City numbers 100 communicants and has contributed $9,000 in three years.

A minister at Patchogue, L. I., recently baptized 89 persons at one service.

The congregation of Dr. PRENTISS' Church, of the Covenant in New-York, have subscribed $28,000 toward a new Mission Chapel.

The Old School Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions closed its financial year with a balance of $60,000 in its treasury.

There are twenty-three denominations in Baltimore, with 184 church edifices, of which 41 are Methodist Episcopal, 9 Southern and 16 other Methodist, 24 Catholic, 22 Episcopal, 15 Presbyterian and 12 Lutheran.

In Wilmington, Ill., a Roman Catholic Church has just raised $3,000 by a fair and lotteries. An elder in the Presbyterian Church and the superintendent of its Sunday-school presided as judges at the drawing of the lotteries, and the superintendent of the Methodist School got a prize.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Pay-master Theodore S. Thompson has been ordered to duty in charge of stores at Key West; the former orders assigning Passed Assistant Pay-master Joseph Foster to that duty having been revoked. Ensign H. M. Tallman has been detached from signal duty at Washington and placed on waiting orders. Chaplain Henry B. Hibben has been detached from duty on board the school-ships at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Academy. Chaplain W. R. Cobb will report for duty on board the school-ships.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from May 1, 1870, is granted to Brevet Capt. H. Stockton, First Lieutenant Ordnance Department, Aid-de-Camp to Commanding-General of the Department of the East, by direction of the President, in accordance with an act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866. Capt. Thos. J. Lloyd, unattached, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Penn. Permission to delay joining his company for thirty days, upon being relieved from duty at Military School at Fortress Monroe, Va., is granted to Brevet Capt. J. B. Eaton, Third Artillery. Brevet First Lieut. Thos. W. Lord, Twentieth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, at Yancton, Dakota Territory, and ordered to join his regiment in Dakota.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	37
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	39
Portland	W.	Clear	32
Boston	N. E.	Clear	35
New-York	N. E.	Clear	37
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	39
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Cloudy	40
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	38
Fortress Monroe	E.	Cloudy	44
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	42
Charleston	E. N. E.	Raining	60
Savannah	S. W.	Raining	60
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Raining	60
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	35
Buffalo	E.	Clear	44
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	42
Chicago	S. E.	Raining	44
Louisville	E.	Raining	60
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	62

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 26—*In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.*—Emil Greaff, Gustav Bunge, Charles Brink and wife, Herman G. Schutte, Robt. Schmeider, Elise Bechtel, Conrad Loose, Geo. Cassebohm, Mr. Stalforth, Mr. Lilienthal, Fr. Maxas, Mrs. Joyce, Aug. Nehrik, George Evers, Carl Cramer and wife, Aug. Doerinkel, Gust. Mayer, Aug. Schmidt and wife, C. Spieter, Emanuel Reiner, Simorel Pollak, Emanuel Kleinmann, Heinr. Meisterfeld, Irke Unfried, A. M. Levy, Mrs. B. Steinhardt, Charles Mueller, Jas. Ahrenstein, Carl Fischer, Gebr. von Nes, Wilh. Christiane, Conrad Hoche, Geo. Stiehl, John Rey, Edward Lux, Franz Kunz and wife, Gust. Rockenbach, Joseph Sandmeier, Gust. von Bunkler, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Charles Seely, William Seely, S. T. Knapp, Mrs. Craig, Chas. J. Watson and lady, Wm. F. Perkins, George S. Taylor and lady, C. Palmer, John G. Tatten.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. Aug. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Covert and maid, H. C. Ohlen, J. H. Lounsbury, E. A. Dunnam, G. H. Geib, Mrs. Chas. Phelps and maid, Wm. J. Schenk, Miss Fannie Schenk, Miss Sadie Schenk, Miss Ida Schenk, Miss Florence Van Eps, Miss Fanny Beardsley, Mrs. S. A. Newbury, Eben S. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Alexander, John F. Parks, Andrew Miller, Ferdinand Schultz, Sam. Reith, G. E. Griffin, Henry C. Rogers, Peter McKay, Romeo Denier, Thomas Brown.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 26—*In steam-ship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Heinr. Lange, Friederike Kaercher, Emilie and Hedwig Fischer, Dr. Gustav Radeke, Baron von Ahlefeld, Casper Englert, Wm. Lette, Jos. Gundlach, Hermini Birkenbusch, Lorenz Kremer, Capt. J. Koln, Joseph Logel, Jacques Voecht, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ehlers, Dr. Ad. Schimper, Capt. Paul Lemaschowski, J. Meyers, Th. Stanislcs, Franz Molter, Jacob Renner, H. Hertel, Isidor Lindemann, J. W. Lindhard, Caroline and Laura Lindhard, Henry Haase and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Messner and 3 children, Jos. Lanzel, Jos. Voertt, Julius Kraffert, Caspar Englert, Albert Neumann, Albert Goerschel, T. Wilmerding, W. Adams, Arthur Deslandes, Margaret Albessie.

In steam-ship Alaska, from Aspinwall.—John Spangberg, O. R. Johnson, M. Eisenberg, S. Hannan, C. J. Reynolds, D. K. Townsend, W. V. Bowen, W. P. Wetrick, Wm. Lee, Thos. Parker, H. H. Coyle, Chas. Cruber, Julius Stube, E. W. Hayes, A. Lewthwaite, J. C. Morrill, Mrs. Sarah M. Conklin, Edwin Walters, J. F. Miller and wife, H. W. Byington, D. Ballentine, Daniel Corny and wife, Miss M. Jaquet, A. A. Rosenberg, Mrs. M. E. Shmidt, Reuben Coleman, wife and son, Mrs. Capt. Jones and daughter, Catharine Mulloy, D. Urbundscheck, Wm. Williams, Lizzie Patterson, Mrs. Laura Ward, J. Main Jerome, Mrs. Griffin and son, Isaac Walton, John A. Kelly, M. B. Deming, C. H. and D. B. Walcott, J. D. Heffin, J. D. Ductlee, Mme. E. W. Rinam, R. E. Davis and wife, Jas. McMahon, S. G. Darlington, Mrs. Tenpenny, Miss A. Davis, Mrs. Rose Lyons and daughter, L. C. Wicks, wife and 3 children, Antonio Anilotte, Chas. Bourguin, Dr. H. Hunt and wife, J. Cracy, W. A. Montrose, Laura Dresler, C. Carter, W. Root, A. O'Leary and boy, J. Minton, Joshua Miller, Dr. Macomb and wife, Rev. Mr. Hamilton and child, Jas. Johnson, Jas. Brooks and wife, J. A. Fernandez, Dr. L. P. Regan, E. Fernandez, E. D. Fersig, U. S. N., Gen. Caldwell and daughter, Elias Reyes, Mavino Groot, Joseph Kurr, John E. Mayer, Charles Bumely, Manuel Miste, Miss J. J. Clark, M. Vidal, wife, nurse and child, Mrs. O. H. Long, G. Herner, Mrs. Rinsey, Mr. Skelpeld, E. Del Camp, and 380 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Wm. Doane, Mr. Kelly, Jos. Mayer, E. Steinman, Jno. S. Dow, G. W. Belcher, Saml. Kruss, Jno. O'Connor, Mrs. E. Chanamon, J. L. Smallwood, C. A. Voight, Mrs. Ganaung, Mrs. J. K. Crimbaker, Miss Emma James, Miss [illegible] A. B. Day, [illegible] Mrs. J. T. Hanley, Mrs. M. B. Canly, J. B. Allen, H. T. Arnold, E. M. Carroll.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets...... 6 19 | Moon rises. 3 52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 43 | Gov. Island. 5 32 | Hell Gate.. 6 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 26.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen March 12, via Southampton 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. March 16, lat. 49 26 N., lon. 06 54 W., passed bark Sebastian Bach, (N. G.;) March 21, lat. 40 50 N., lon. 61 20 W., passed steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg; 25th, lat. 40 56 N., lon. 67 W., passed an American bark, steering S., showing a white flag with blue diagonal cross with letters T. W. in red.

Steam-ship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Hebich, Hamburg March 9, via Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced S. W. and westerly gales during the entire passage. March 20, at 4 P. M., lat. 46 51, lon. 40 38, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; same date, at 7 P. M., passed steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow; 25th, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 30, at 5 P. M., passed schr. Open Sea, bound S.

Steam-ship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall March 17, with mdse., mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. March 23, lat. 30 40, lon. 74 10, at 6 P. M., passed steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 25th, lat. 37 42, lon. 74 35, signalized ship Resolute, (of Bristol, Eng.,) from Foochow for New-York.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C. with mdse., &c., to Philips & Brown.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Ericsson, (of Boston,) Kelley, San Francisco 100 ds., with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton & Co. Was 20 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; 25 ds. to Cape Horn; 30 ds. to the equator in the Atlantic, and 25 ds. from thence to this port. Has had very light winds and pleasant weather up to the lat. of Bermuda, up to which time had not reefed a sail or taken in a royal but a few times. Since which time has had a succession of N. and N. W. gales. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras. March 17, lat. 32 39, lon. 70 40, saw a vessel bottom up, supposed to have been a bark of about 600 tons.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 11, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Baffling winds the entire passage.

Ship Lookout, Nugent, Liverpool Feb. 3, via Holly Head 8th, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Experienced heavy baffling winds; 22d, off Cape Henry, saw a nun buoy adrift.

Bark David Chapin, (of Boston,) Rose, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. C. Loud & Co.; 19th inst., lat. 35 30, lon. 74, saw a schr. with a jury foremast and mainmast standing; also saw a schr. to windward hove to. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Teaser, (Br.,) Gibson, New-Bedford, in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Jura, (of St. John, N. F.,) Searle, Maceio, Brazil 56 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co. Had fine weather to lat. 31, thence had strong N. W. gales. Feb. 22, lon. 36, crossed the equator; 13th inst., experienced a severe which shifted N. N. W., and lasting until 19th, when it moderated, during which was obliged to heave part of the cargo overboard to save vessel; started decks, water ways and plank shears. The vessel was hove to under a double reefed maintopsail for 6 ds.; was 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Annie Gardiner, (of Castine, Me.,) Gardiner, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith's Sons—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sailed in co. with schr. Clara Sawyer for New-York; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales. March 21, lat. 37 19, lon. 71 47, passed schr. Arthur, bound South; March 13, lat. 32 23, lon. 73 47, passed Danish brig Katie, hence for Para.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Providence 26 hours, in ballast to T. H. Harrison.

Brig Yankee Blade, Daley, Providence.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robert Noble, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Dickson, Naguabo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy W. winds; lost jibboom.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Petronella, (of Belize, Hon.,) Emery, Wanks River, Nic., 21 ds., with mahogany and rubber to J. Leaycraft. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Schr. E. G. Williard, Hill, Portland, Me., with plaster for Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Judge Low, Hulse, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. F. C. Varnum, Petitt, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anna Frye, Smith, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lalla Rookh, Newcombe, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Gen. Washington, Henderson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Capital, Roberts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha, Jameson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Whitney, Hill, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Katie McPherson, Stone, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. A. Youmans, Talls, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cornelia, Long, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Minquas, Connelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Fairhaven, Mass.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Machias 10 ds., with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Baltimore, for Taunton.

Schr. Jas. Morrell, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Monson, Gage, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Atlanta, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Massachusetts, Keniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Alligator, Kelly, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Smith, Providence, for Elizabeth port.

Schr. Mary C. Elliott, Snow, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Tise, Tise, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lewis C. Benton, Newcomb, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Benj. D. Prise, Newman, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robin Hood, Selsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Tibbetts, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Mayo, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Hall, New-Bedford.
Schr. C. Lawson, Reed, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Branford.
Schr. A. C. Crandell, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.
Schr. Jas. English, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Sam Weller, Williams, New-Haven.
Schr. Frances Lorring, Newcomb, Provincetown.
Schr. S. S. Ellsworth, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. Fannie Barney, Johnson, Middletown.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, Norwich.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, New-Haven.
Schr. S. C. Smith, Hall, Wellfleet, for Virginia.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Hall, Branford.
Schr. Maria Hall, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Emma Strange, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. Heaton, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Lookout, Shields, Providence.
Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Angeline, Van Cleef, Heath, Norwich.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Nath. Shaler, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. America, Rich, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Young, Halsey, New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Levina, Anderson, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia A. Pratt, Reed, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. H. Morris, Lane, Providence.
Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton.
Schr. L. A. Baylis, Baylis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Goldspring.
Schr. Saml. N. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Manna, Fuller, New-Bedford.
Schr. Oregon, Candage, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eddie S. Walters, Jones, Portland, for Norfolk.
Schr. J. H. Bowen, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. H. S. Billings, Hasketts, New-London.
Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly.
Schr. J. Tinker, Wilson, Newport.
Schr. S. H. Hammond, Dean, Newport.
Schr. C. Lozier, Staples, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sarah J. Kane, Wilson, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. J. M. Jenkins, Hawley, Virginia, for Boston.
Schr. J. C. Nickerson, Carroll, Virginia, for Boston.
Schr. Jas. McCloskey, Kelly, New-London.
Schr. Garland, Lindsey, Bridgeport.
Schr. D. & M. French, Lovell, Providence.
Schr. Frank Maria, Griffin, Providence.
Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Hall, Providence.
Schr. J. Curtis, Fox, Branford.
Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.
Schr. Memento, Layton, Fall River.
Schr. Henry Middleton, Chase, Providence.
Schr. L. A. Jewett, Hallock, Wellfleet.
Schr. Marshall Perrin, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Benj. J. Baker, Kenny, Wellfleet.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. M. M. Merriman, Skinner, Providence.
Schr. Mary Miller, Gibbs, Providence.
Schr. Frances Burritt, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Mary Steel, Brown, Virginia, for Boston.
Schr. Cora Robinson, Wright, Virginia, for Salem.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Newport.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis.
Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence.
Schr. Indiana, Simpson, Wellfleet, for Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, White, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, E. S. E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Resolute, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Holt, from Foo Chow Dec. 7, with teas to Morewood & Co.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; Anglia, for Glasgow; Virginia, for Key West and Galveston; Cortes, Mississippi and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Louisa Moore, for Newbern, N. C.; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Cell, for Norfolk; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 26.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; Achilles, from Philadelphia; ships Rainbow, from Panang; San Carlos, from Valparaiso; brigs Professor Cantaler, from Capetown; A. H. Curtis, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—Sld. steamer Tennessee, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Jennie, from Turk's Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 26.—Arr. bark Deborah Pennel, from Callao for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Intrepid, for Callao.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 24, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Lizzie Maul, Philadelphia, for Boston; Matthew Kinney, Satilla River, Ga., 7 ds., for do.; Laura Robinson, New-York, for do.; S. J. Lindsay, Rockland, for New-York; Hesperus, Hotchkiss Cove, for do.; Fanny Elder, Port Johnson, for Newburyport; Maria Whitney, Rockland, for do.

P. M.—Arr. brig Burmah, Port Johnson, for Boston; schrs. T. J. Trafton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., for Boston; Julian Nelson, Philadelphia, for do.; Elizabeth Knowlton and Sardinian, Rockland, for New-York; R. W. Tull, Bath, for do.

25th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Riley, Rachel Seaman, A. M. Aldridge, M. V. Cook, and Charles E. Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston: Billow, Nellie Chase, and Snow Squall, not yet boarded.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore. Cld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia, San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; schrs. Sarah Fish, for Buckville, to load for Thompson, Me.; Anna, Murchie, for Philadelphia; Alice Oakes, Donen, St. Helena, to load for Wood's Hole.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Arr. ship Pharon, from Boston.

Sld. ships Golden Gate, for Liverpool; Shirley and Golden Fleece, for Hong Kong; Othello, for Burnard's Inlet.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored in Quarantine bound out—Spanish frigate Lealtad; ship Rinde, for Liverpool; bark Nordlyset, for Stettin.

Foreign Ports.

At Naguabo, March 6, schr. Henry Whiting, to sail same day for New-York.

HAVANA, March 25, A. M.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Feb. 21, brig Salamander, 33 ds. Bordeaux; 22d, bark Magdalena, 17 ds. New-York; 24th, steam-ship Nile, (Br.,) Southampton; 28th, steam-ship Floride, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; 28th, brig Mary Ida, (Br.,) 37 ds. London; March 1, steam-ship Alaska, New-York; 3d, steam-ship Darien, (Br.,) Tampico; 4th, bark Kremlin, 21 ds. Boston; 4th, steamship Nile, (Br.,) Carthagena; 7th, steam-ship West Indian, (Br.,) Liverpool; 10th, steam-ship Shannon, (Br.,) Carthagenia; 13th, steam-ship Darien, Jamaica; 14th, bark American Eagle, New-York.

Cld. Feb. 19, U. S. gunboat Nipsic, survey canal, &c.; 20th, brig Bogota, New-York; 21st, steam-ship Seine, (Br.,) Southampton; 25th, steam-ship Australian, (Br.,) Liverpool; 28th, brig Edith Hall, Cuba; 26th, steam-ships Nile, (Br.,) Carthagena; March 4, Floride, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; 6th, bark Magdalena, New-York; 7th, steam-ship Nile, (Br.) Southampton; 7th, steam-ship Darien, (Br.,) London; 10th, brig Salamander, Carthagena; 10th, brig Anne Hind, Greytown; 13th, steam-ship Shannon, (Br.,) Greytown; 13th, steam-ship Darien, (Fr.,) Jamaica; 14th, brig Mary Ida, Carthagena.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, March 26.—The steam-ship Nova Scotian, of the Allan line, from Portland for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, March 26.—The steam-ship Tyrian, from New-York for Palermo, has arrived out.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

UPHOLSTERY
GOODS.

EMBRACING NOVELTIES IN SATIN, DAMASK, AND SILK AND WOOL POPLINS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. ALSO SILK AND WOOL, PLAIN AND STRIPED TUNIS, BROCATELLES, SATINS, AND WORSTED TUNIS, TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
ELEGANT STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS
JUST OPENED.
LINENS,
WINDOW-SHADES.
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JOSIAS TAYLER & Co.,
Successors to I. E. Walraven,
NO. 751 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.